Ministry of Environment

Annual Report for 2013-14

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Government of Saskatchewan

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Letters of Transmittal

Her Honour, the Honourable Vaughn Solomon Schofield,
Lieutenant Governor of Saskatchewan

May it Please Your Honour:

I respectfully submit the Annual Report of the Ministry of Environment for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2014.

The Government of Saskatchewan is committed to delivering on its promises, to increasing accountability, and to responsibly and efficiently managing expenditures. I am pleased to report on the progress toward meeting the Ministry's commitments made in the 2013-14 fiscal year.

The Ministry of Environment manages our province's diverse landscapes and promotes sustainable use of our natural resources in a manner that supports a healthy environment, a growing economy and strong, vibrant communities. A few key highlights and achievements of the Ministry of Environment in 2013-14 include:

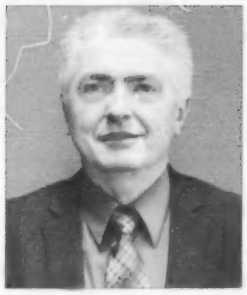
- continuing progress on the Saskatchewan Environmental Code to streamline how we do business, and a focus on client service to improve how compliance and enforcement is conducted;
- a commitment to enhancing service quality through implementation of an automated online hunting, trapping and angling licensing system. This system will improve service to clients and allows the Ministry to better monitor and manage wildlife resources within the province and ensure excellent sport opportunities for generations to come; and
- a commitment to public safety through automation of wildfire detection towers and implementation of an integrated information network to provide upgraded wildfire detection and response.

Included in the commitment to meet the challenges of economic and population growth, the Ministry continued its work in 2013-14 on the results-based environmental regulatory model to improve protection of the environment and promote innovative tools for environmental management.

The outcomes of 2013-14 and the strategies and key actions that the Ministry of Environment will undertake in the next year will help support the Government's plan for growth by identifying key opportunities and maintain our commitment to environmental protection and resource management.

Respectfully submitted,

Scott Moe
Minister of Environment



The Honourable Scott Moe
Minister of Environment

I have the honour of submitting the Annual Report of the Ministry of Environment for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2014. I acknowledge responsibility for this report and declare that the information contained within this report is complete, accurate and reliable. I further acknowledge responsibility for the financial administration and management control of the Ministry of Environment.

Cam Swan
Deputy Minister of Environment

Introduction

This annual report for the Ministry of Environment presents the Ministry's results on activities and outcomes for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2014. It reports to the public and elected officials on public commitments made and other key accomplishments of the Ministry.

The 2013-14 Annual Report is presented in relation to the vision and goals that guided the development of the 2013-14 Plan.

Results are provided on publicly committed strategies, actions and performance measures identified in the 2013-14 Plan.

The report also demonstrates progress made on Government commitments as stated in the Government Direction for 2013-14: Balanced Growth, throne speeches and other commitments and activities of the Ministry.

The annual report demonstrates the Ministry's commitment to effective performance reporting, transparency and accountability to the public. The 2013-14 report sets the stage for the 2014-15 planning and budgeting process by providing an opportunity to assess the Ministry's accomplishments, results, lessons learned, and identifying how to build on past successes for the benefit of Saskatchewan's people and the environment.

Alignment with Government's Direction

The Ministry's activities in 2013-14 align with Government's vision and four goals.

Our Government's Vision

A strong and growing Saskatchewan, the best place in Canada – to live, to work, to start a business, to get an education, to raise a family and to build a life.

Government's Goals

- Sustaining growth and opportunities for Saskatchewan people.
- Improving our quality of life.
- Making life affordable.
- Delivering responsive and responsible Government.

Key to the Government's goal of growth, the Ministry continues to make progress on delivering a results-based model for environmental regulation, known as Results-Based Regulation (RBR) in Saskatchewan.

The RBR initiative, established and administered by the Ministry of Environment, promotes an outcome-based regulatory environment. Its client-focused approach supports the ongoing competiveness of Saskatchewan's economy, fostering innovation while delivering enhanced environmental protection and excellent client service.

Our focus on outcomes and client service has resulted in the establishment of the Client Service Office and online applications, providing a foundation for all aspects of service delivery for our Ministry. This type of engagement and modernization of services allows business and recreational clients greater and easier access to information resulting in efficient services and informed decisions, helping to make Saskatchewan a competitive and attractive place to do business.

Securing a better quality of life for all Saskatchewan people is a Ministry of Environment priority. The Ministry helps maintain healthy air, land, water and habitat to support native biological diversity. Further progress has been made in 2013-14 with stakeholders and partners in the Boreal Watershed Management Strategy, which was established to assess and maintain the ecological integrity of Saskatchewan's northern watersheds. The Ministry is also leading the Government's efforts to mitigate and adapt to the impacts of climate change and support the delivery of the Province's Go Green Plan.

Actions for securing a better quality of life include preventing and reducing the health risks to people and the environment through a commitment to assessing and improving environmental performance. Progress on this is demonstrated through such measures as the Air Quality Index.

The Ministry of Environment has made substantive progress in support of the strategic driver of delivering a responsive and responsible government. Work continues on improving the effectiveness and efficiency of the Ministry's programs and services through Lean activities and reviewing core programs to ensure the best use of public funds by streamlining processes and enhancing information available to the public. The Ministry has developed a three-year Lean Transformation Strategy that includes a number of enterprise and Ministry initiatives focused on additional efficiencies and enhancements in program and service delivery.

The Ministry continues to enhance co-operation among intergovernmental agencies in environmental and resource management by working with various federal and provincial agencies to minimize duplication and maximize co-operation in environmental regulation and also by working co-operatively with First Nations and Métis people in environmental and resource management.

Ministry Overview

The mandate of the Ministry of Environment is to work with Saskatchewan stakeholders to protect our water, air and natural resources to achieve a high environmental standard and to support sustainable development in the use of these resources. The Ministry leads the Government's efforts to help Saskatchewan people and communities Go Green and to meet provincial greenhouse gas emission targets. The Ministry manages our Province's diverse landscapes and our renewable natural resources in a manner that supports a healthy environment, a growing economy and strong, vibrant communities.

The Ministry's divisional structure and key lines of business are outlined as follows:

- Executive Administration - including Communication Services,
- Resource Management and Compliance Division - comprised of Compliance and Field Services, Fish and Wildlife, Forest Services and Landscape Stewardship,
- Environmental Protection and Audit Division - comprised of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Protection, RBR and Code Management, Wildfire Management, Technical Resources and Climate Change, and
- Environmental Support Division - comprised of Finance and Administration and Strategic Planning and Performance Improvement.

Climate Change is responsible for supporting the Government of Saskatchewan climate change program to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the Province. The branch develops the policy and regulatory framework for reducing greenhouse gases (GHG) and other policy and program initiatives such as the Go Green Fund to promote mitigation of and adaptation to climate change. The climate change regulatory framework positions the Province to participate in new economic development and investment initiatives including carbon capture and storage, low carbon energy sources, adaptation initiatives and offset market development.

Communication Services supports the Ministry's goals and objectives by identifying, planning, developing and implementing communication strategies, programs and initiatives. Responsibilities include correspondence and referrals, legislative services, public and media services, production and more recently, freedom of information and protection of privacy.

Compliance and Field Services develops and delivers province-wide compliance and field enforcement programs, based on the Ministry's compliance strategy and risk assessment, to protect the environment and manage natural resource use. This compliance strategy emphasizes education and awareness and a significant part of the program work is in building a collaborative approach to compliance. The branch maintains a hazardous spill emergency response unit and an enforcement call centre and delivers compliance and enforcement services for: Fish and Wildlife; Landscape Stewardship; Environmental Protection; Forest Service; and Wildfire Management branches as well as for Parks Culture and Sport and the Water Security Agency through shared-services agreements.

Fish and Wildlife conserves, manages and sustains the allocation of fish, wildlife and biodiversity in the Province in order to remain available for the recreational, social and economic benefit of Saskatchewan people. The branch delivers programs such as the Saskatchewan Conservation Data Centre (SKCDC), the South of the Divide project and the Boreal Caribou project through collaborative stewardship initiatives with a network of partners in industry, environmental non-government organizations, academia and other government agencies.

Forest Service is responsible for sustainable social and economic development of Saskatchewan's provincial forests in partnership with the Ministry of Economy. It allocates forest resources to promote sustainable forest industry development, monitors licence holder's compliance to forest practice standards, prevents and controls damage from significant insect and disease threats, administers the forest renewal programs and maintains a forest inventory for resource analysis purposes.

Landscape Stewardship (comprised of Lands and Aboriginal Affairs sections) develops, manages, allocates and designates all Crown land administered by the Ministry, with an enhanced focus on the integration of First Nations and Métis interests and rights into environmental and resource management programs and services.

Lands delivers programs for the management of Crown resource land to maintain healthy ecosystems including designation of protected areas to ensure sustainable use and protection of key landscapes and associated resources through the Province's Representative Areas Network (RAN) Program. It issues leases, licences, easements and permits to individuals, groups, industry and First Nations and Métis people for specific purposes such as: recreational cabins, cottage subdivisions, trapping cabins, sand and gravel extraction, agricultural purposes, industrial or commercial purposes, mining and exploration activities, outfitting camps, church camps and a variety of other uses.

Aboriginal Affairs supports the Ministry in the engagement of First Nations and Métis communities and fulfilling legal obligations to consult to enhance environmental management outcomes through policy development, research and analysis, the development of internal tools and resources, inter-ministry, inter-governmental co-ordination and direct support of Ministry initiatives.

Environmental Assessment manages the Government's environmental impact assessment process by screening projects that require review based on the potential for significant environmental impacts and/or public concern regarding potential environmental changes and ensures that all relevant information is considered, including the views of other government ministries and the public.

Environmental Protection develops, manages and delivers environmental protection programs in the areas of mining operations, industrial and commercial operations, landfills, hazardous materials spills and environmental emergencies, impacted (contaminated) sites, hazardous substances and waste, dangerous goods storage and waste minimization. The branch manages waste minimization programs that involve industry stewardship and recycling programs including scrap tires, used oil, electronic waste, waste paint and beverage containers.

Technical Resources is comprised of the Air Science and Monitoring Unit, Environmental Standards Unit, Science Support Unit, Spatial Information Management and Data Information and Access. The branch provides leadership and support on complex environmental issues, including scientific and technical expertise throughout the Ministry, and co-ordinates federal-provincial research and standards development. It also delivers the air quality program, assisting branches in regulating air contaminant emissions.

Results-Based Regulation (RBR) and Code Management establishes policies and procedures for the development of the Saskatchewan Environmental Code (Code) and oversees the development, implementation and evaluation of the Code. The branch is leading the Ministry's move to an online business environment including the provision of services online and supporting clients through the change, as well as the longer term strategy for environmental information management across the Ministry. The branch is also responsible for delivering the new compliance audit program, working to transfer knowledge to staff and stakeholders regarding the shift to the RBR approach, and in understanding new regulatory tools such as the Code, and requirements to achieve compliance.

Wildfire Management plans and delivers risk-informed forest fire management activities, including detection, preparedness, suppression and protection of values at risk. It develops and leads the delivery of the province-wide wildfire safety and operational training programs, maintains an aerial firefighting fleet, a radio communications network and meteorological services and assists other jurisdictions with wildfire suppression. It conducts public wildfire awareness, risk mitigation and educational programs.

Finance and Administration provides accounting, financial reporting, financial statement preparation, financial systems management, budgeting, transaction processing and internal auditing services for the Ministry in addition to contract advice, mailroom services and property management services.

Strategic Planning and Performance Improvement (SPPI), through its Business Planning and support unit, provides strategic planning support to the Ministry through the annual strategic plan, performance measures and management, environmental scan, Lean, program review, risk assessments and associated analyses to establish strategic direction and priorities. It also provides overall management of the Ministry's Occupational Health & Safety (OH&S) program and provides co-ordination of the Ministry's safety management system.

Through the data management unit, SPPI provides business analysis, business and enterprise architecture, business solution assessment, data standards and acquisition services for the Ministry. The Client Service Office (CSO), as part of SPPI, serves as the initial point of contact for clients seeking application assistance and delivers the general inquiries function on behalf of the Ministry.

The Ministry administers 19 pieces of legislation and associated regulations designed to ensure sustainable development and effective pollution prevention and resource management throughout the Province. Some of the legislation includes:

- *The Environmental Assessment Act*
- *The Environmental Management and Protection Act*
- *The Forest Resources Management Act*
- *The Prairie and Forest Fires Act*
- *The Wildlife Act, 1998*
- *The Fisheries Act (Saskatchewan), 1994*
- *The Provincial Lands Act*

As the Ministry moves towards an RBR model, a number of these acts and regulations are being revised. (See Appendix B for a description of the legislation.)

The Ministry maintains 44 offices located in communities throughout the Province and delivers a broad range of programs. In 2013-14, the Ministry of Environment's Full Time Equivalent (FTE) budgeted allocation was 868.4. The actual FTE utilization was 858.9, a variance of 9.5 FTEs. The variance between budgeted and actual was mainly due to vacancies associated with delays in staffing vacant positions.

Progress in 2013 - 14

Government Goal: Growth

Strategy – Regulatory environment is timely, clear and encourages innovation

Key Actions & Results

Implement the Saskatchewan Environmental Code to foster innovation by adopting best practices in environmental management and allowing proponents to use alternative solutions and technologies for achieving compliance.

- The Saskatchewan Environmental Code will establish clear performance expectations for routine, well understood, and low-risk activities and will allow Government resources to be focused on monitoring and ensuring compliance on activities that pose a higher risk to the environment and human health and safety. The Ministry has completed the development of the first edition of the Code and associated regulations. Although the Code was not proclaimed in 2013-14, it is currently in the Government approval process.

- *The Environmental Management and Protection Act, 2010* (EMPA) and *The Forest Resources Management Act* (FRMA) are still awaiting proclamation. *The Forestry Professions Act* was proclaimed on May 15, 2013. It incorporates a new right to practice provision for foresters and forest technicians, resulting in greatly enhanced public accountability of forestry professionals.

- Case studies on agriculture protocols were completed with farm producers to determine barriers to implementing provincial offset projects. Offset projects allow proponents to achieve compliance while fostering economic growth.

- Two new oil and gas offset protocols submitted by industry were reviewed for Ministry approval. Broader stakeholder consultation showed support for the development of the associated gas and enhanced oil recovery offset protocols.

- Consultations occurred between the Ministry, the Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers (CAPP) and the Ministry of the Economy to consider how to reduce emissions in non-regulated upstream oil and gas facilities. A draft performance agreement was negotiated to help quantify and report emissions in non-regulated sectors. The draft agreement includes reduction of flaring and venting of associated gas at upstream oil and gas facilities through measurement and reporting of GHG emissions, co-ordinated industry and government planning and development of an offset protocol to encourage associated gas conservation.

- With the introduction of RBR, the Ministry has initiated an *Environmental Compliance Audit (ECA) Program*, as enabled by Section 69 of *The Environmental Management and Protection Act, 2002*. In 2013-14 the Ministry's new environmental audit unit established a compliance plan and framework for in-depth auditing of higher risk operations. The Compliance Audit Program provides independent, objective compliance assurance services designed to add value and supplement the compliance activities already provided by Ministry program areas.

Enhance implementation of clear and effective process toward fulfilling the Ministry's legal duty to consult with First Nations and Métis communities.

- In 2013-14, implementation of the Ministry's *Policy Guidance and Operational Procedures for Consultation with First Nations and Métis Communities* continues along with the development of branch-specific directives for consultation.

- The Ministry collaborated with the ministries of Government Relations and Justice in supporting the implementation of the Government of Saskatchewan's Proponent Handbook – Voluntary Engagement with First Nations and Métis Communities. This included working with Ministry branches to enable effective co-ordination between proponent engagement and Ministry duty to consult processes. As a result, proponents are more effectively and proactively supporting Government's duty to consult processes and proponents and Ministry decisions are fully informed.

- A framework was developed to evaluate the effectiveness of the Ministry's duty to consult operational procedures and associated processes. This included an internal survey of Ministry staff to understand the strengths and weaknesses of the Ministry's procedures and processes to inform future enhancement.

- In collaboration with the ministries of Government Relations and Justice, a duty to consult training program and training materials were developed and delivered to the Ministry of Parks Culture and Sport and the Ministry of Government Relations resulting in consistent implementation of Government's duty to consult process and effective cross-government co-ordination.

- In collaboration with the Ministry of Government Relations, Aboriginal consultation participation funding was evaluated and prioritized. Projects that triggered the duty to consult were provided notification letters with contact information for funding. Communities that received funding provided responses to duty to consult notifications and identified impacts to be mitigated by the Ministry.

- Ongoing collaboration with the ministries of Government Relations and Justice on negotiations continues with Métis Nation-Saskatchewan to recognize harvesting rights within the Province. As a result of this collaboration, a practical, results-based work plan was established.

- The Ministry of Environment entered into a service agreement with the Métis Nation-Saskatchewan to support its work with the Ministry. As a result of the agreement:
  - Métis Nation-Saskatchewan hired a Harvesting Coordinator to liaise with the Ministry's Compliance and Field Services Branch regarding the screening process and individual Métis assertions of Aboriginal rights;
  - the service agreement continues to provide an important forum for information sharing and helps to create a strong working relationship with the Métis Nation-Saskatchewan and individual Métis harvesters. This allows for continued support and involvement in Provincial harvesting negotiations with the Métis Nation-Saskatchewan; and
  - the Métis Environmental Resource Management Advisory Committee (MERMAC) continued to be supported. MERMAC is a structured forum for communication, information sharing and feedback between the Ministry, Métis communities and the Métis Nation-Saskatchewan. MERMAC clarified the terms of reference and provided committee members with information regarding the duty to consult, proponent handbook and the Code. The committee provided feedback and recommendations on the Code, duty to consult process and options to enhance communication and client service to Métis communities. Increased understanding of the Provincial perspective and processes regarding the duty to consult helps the Ministry to better understand community concerns and interests and supports informed Métis participation in Ministry programs and initiatives.

Maximize provincial-federal co-operation/co-ordination to minimize overlap and duplication through agreements and memorandums of understanding.

- To ensure consistency across the country and data quality for the ambient air monitoring program, the Ministry has entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with Environment Canada that formalizes roles and responsibilities relating to the management of air quality monitoring systems located across the Province. As part of the MOU, Environment Canada agrees to provide equipment and assistance with maintenance and quality assurance while the Ministry agrees to manage the provincial program and provide data to Environment Canada.

The equipment acquired has enhanced Saskatchewan's air monitoring network and its ability to meet monitoring and measurement requirements for the Canadian Ambient Air Quality Standards (CAAQS) for particulate matter (PM) and ozone (O3) achievement and for the Air Quality Health Index. This agreement also supports the Government of Saskatchewan's Growth Agenda because it facilitates collaboration between monitoring and industry partnerships under the Canada-wide Air Quality Management System (AQMS).

- Saskatchewan continued to participate as an active member of the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment (CCME). CCME provides an opportunity to share information and is a venue to communicate federal, provincial and territorial concerns related to water, soil and air quality issues. The Ministry's Technical Resources Branch successfully co-ordinated the province's water, soil and air quality activities of the CCME.

- The Ministry continues to work with Alberta on a joint Data Sharing and Monitoring Memorandum of Understanding (MOU). The Ministry and Alberta Environment and Sustainable Resource Development held a joint provincial forum where the MOU was updated to reflect the current status of all projects. The Ministry collected a year of data at two monitoring sites that are part of the National Atmospheric Deposition Program (NADP). Saskatchewan has two internationally recognized and defensible sites collecting wet deposition data at Cactus Lake and Hudson Bay.

- The Ministry recognizes the need to maximize provincial/federal co-operation to ensure a streamlined process that enhances environmental protection while eliminating duplication. The Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency (CEAA) and the Ministry continued to work together in 2013 to utilize the policy instruments within *The Canadian Environmental Assessment Act 2012* to reduce duplication of effort for projects that require both a provincial and federal environmental assessment.

- The amended *Regulations Designating Physical Activities* (Regulations), released by CEAA in October 2013, revised the list of project activities and threshold limits with the potential to require a federal environmental assessment. The Ministry provided formal comments on the Regulations during the 2013 consultation period that recommended the exclusion of project activities of economic importance to Saskatchewan. Potash mining, groundwater extraction facilities, and specific industrial facilities are some of the project activities that are now exempt from a federal assessment, reducing duplication of regulatory requirements and supporting a 'one-project, one review' model.

- The Wildfire Management Branch of the Ministry continues to participate in federal-provincial activities. The Canadian Interagency Forest Fire Centre (CIFFC) is the umbrella agency in Canada that oversees requests for interagency imported or exported resources. Border agreements with Manitoba, Alberta, Northwest Territories and Yukon are undertaken as per the agreement, or through CIFFC.

  During times of high wildfire activity, the Province of Saskatchewan utilizes wildfire reciprocal agreements such as the Mutual Aid Resource Sharing Agreement (MARS) through CIFFC. Saskatchewan is also a member of the Northwest Wildland Fire Protection Agreement (Northwest Compact), and Border Agreements partnering Canadian and American jurisdictions for reciprocal support to augment resources.

  Mutual aid wildfire assistance was provided in 2013-14 to Quebec, Manitoba, Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories, and Prince Albert and Grasslands National Parks in Canada. Assistance was provided to Alaska, Idaho, Wyoming, Oregon, Nevada and Utah in the United States as well as assistance and support to Emergency Management and Fire Safety for flood response efforts in Saskatchewan and to the RCMP for search and rescue (SAR) activities.

  The Ministry assisted the Ministry of Parks, Culture and Sport with prescribed burns in Saskatchewan Landing Provincial Park and Duck Mountain Provincial Park by supplying 25 staff, ignition and suppression resources and expertise.

Strategy – Sustainable allocation of natural resources

Key Actions & Results

Lead land use planning processes that inform development and resource allocation decisions that are supported by diverse stakeholder and user groups.

- Currently there are 10.4 million hectares of Crown resource lands under approved land use plans with an additional 3.9 million hectares undergoing the planning process. These plans provide a framework to guide land and resource management decisions for more than 10 million hectares of forest land in northern Saskatchewan. Specific results include:
  - the Nesbit Integrated Land Use Plan (LUP) was completed in December 2013; and
  - implementation of the Misinipiy LUP and seven other approved plans is ongoing.

Develop a harvest plan for fish and wildlife that supports commercial and recreational use and sustainability.

- A Core Program Review was completed for Ministry fisheries and wildlife programs to ensure that core services are still relevant and aligned with Government direction for 2013-14 and the Ministry's mandate. As a result, a provincial stocking policy was completed and initiated, as recommended in the provincial Fisheries Management Plan 2010. Stocking is based on best science and practice.

Provide appropriate development and use opportunities on Crown resource lands through the review, approval and management of land use dispositions.

- The Ministry continued to manage Crown resource land use through an ongoing review of allocation and development applications and inspection of existing dispositions. The Ministry manages approximately 9,000 land dispositions and approximately 56 per cent of the Province. In 2013-14, the Ministry reviewed 6,318 oil, gas and mineral exploration and development projects. As a result, Crown resource land use was managed in a manner that met Government and public priorities and provided benefit to the people of Saskatchewan.

Facilitate land acquisition by Treaty Land Entitlement First Nations and First Nations with Specific Claim agreements.

- The Ministry of Environment continues to facilitate land acquisitions by Treaty Land Entitlement (TLE) First Nations and those First Nations with Specific Claim agreements. The Ministry responded to 54 private land and Crown land selections in 2013-14. This resulted in two Crown resource land selections sold for TLE purposes amounting to 1,879 hectares (4,642 acres) for a total purchase amount of approximately $226,000. Since implementation of the Treaty Land Entitlement Framework Agreement in 1992, over 88,600 hectares (218,900 acres) of Crown resource land have been sold for approximately $13.3 million through 64 different land selections.

Support a commercially viable forest sector through a reliable forest inventory and the promotion of maximum use of the sustainable harvest volume schedule.

- In support of a reliable inventory of the Provincial forest, the Ministry completed National Forest Inventory (NFI) re-measurements (seven ground plots and 56 photo plots) within Saskatchewan. NFI monitors a network of sampling points covering one per cent of Canada's land mass on an ongoing basis to provide accurate, timely and consistent information on the state and sustainable development of Canada's forests.

- Licensing models have allowed independent forest operators to establish partnerships and provide more efficient wood exchanges, improving utilization and operator viability. As a result, the following allocations occurred in 2013-14: three area-based Term Supply Licences (TSLs) were extended to March 31, 2014 with licence renewal discussions still ongoing and two "new model" volume-based TSLs were issued. New model volume-based TSLs are comprised of a one-named licence holder with more than one allocation partners. In addition, four new volume-based TSLs were issued and two volume-based TSLs were renewed, three proponents in the Pasquia-Porcupine Forest Management Agreement (FMA) were granted third-party allocations and three grazing TSLs were issued.

- The Pasquia-Porcupine Amending Forest Management Agreement (FMA) was approved by Cabinet and signed August 2013. This is the first FMA jointly held by two companies and commits a secure timber supply to mills under new ownership on the east side of the province.

- The development of a Forest Management Plan for the Island Forests area continued in 2013-14 with ongoing consultation with local stakeholders as various forest management strategies are assessed and stakeholder concerns are considered.

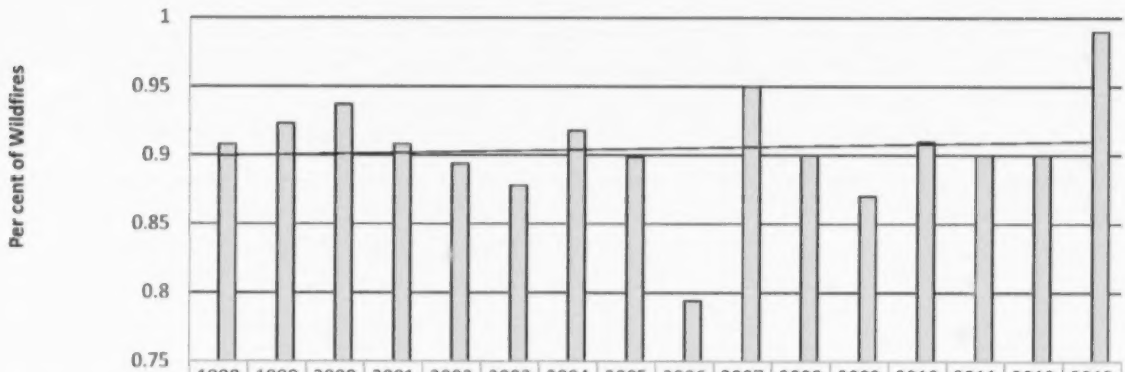
Provide wildfire protection for the marketable timber supply and northern industrial infrastructure in Saskatchewan.

- Action on wildfires is predicated on the values that may be threatened if a wildfire is allowed to burn unmanaged. The order of priority is: human life, communities, commercial timber and major infrastructure (power lines etc.). In instances where the wildfire threatens prioritized values, appropriate action is taken.

Progress in 2013 - 14

Performance Measure & Results

Containment of Wildfires in the Full Response Zone to 10 Hectares or Less 1998-2013



	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
2004-2013 Avg							0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Wildfires < 10 ha	0.908	0.923	0.937	0.908	0.894	0.878	0.918	0.899	0.794	0.95	0.9	0.87	0.91	0.9	0.9	0.99

Source: Ministry of Environment, Wildfire Management Branch

The percentage of contained wildfires is a measure of how well the pre-planning, detection and initial attack components of the firefighting program are working. Containing smaller wildfires minimizes the number of communities threatened by wildfire, while reducing the area burned and the costs associated with wildfire suppression. Containment of wildfires to under 10 hectares has a direct positive bearing on the number of escaped wildfires and consequently on the overall cost of suppression.

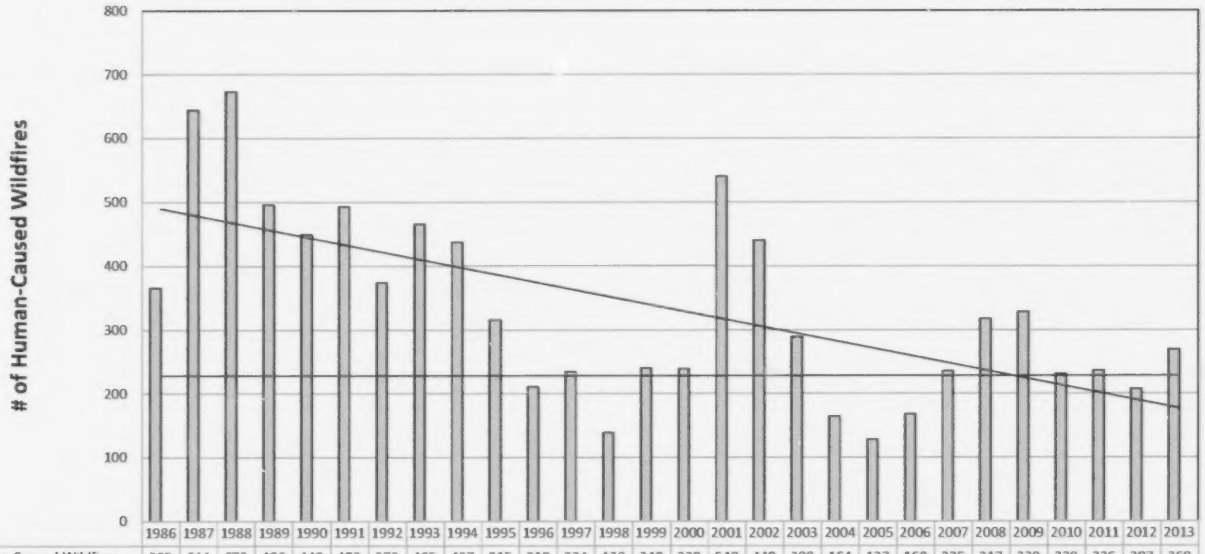
The percentage of wildfires contained to 10 hectares or less in the Full Response Zone in 2013 was 99 per cent, which is above the 10-year average of 90 per cent. Of the 429 wildfires in 2013, 306 occurred in the Full Response Zone and 305 were contained to less than 10 hectares.

The performance measure for operational success in the Full Response Zone does not include all wildfires 10 hectares or less; it only includes those for which the Ministry has operational control for initial attack.

Containment ability relates directly to operational preparedness (i.e. placement of resources throughout the Full Response Zone in anticipation of wildfire starts) and the ability to divert resources to suppress new wildfire starts while under pressure to contain large wildfires and successfully protect values at risk.

Progress in 2013 - 14

Human-caused Wildfires 1986-2013



	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
# of Human Caused Wildfires	365	644	673	496	449	493	373	465	437	315	210	234	138	240	239	540	440	289	164	127	168	235	317	328	230	236	207	269
10 Year Average Human Caused																			228	228	228	228	228	228	228	228	228	228.1

Source: Ministry of Environment, Wildfire Management Branch

The Ministry of Environment's wildfire education and awareness efforts are designed to reduce the percentage of human-caused wildfires by encouraging people to recognize their responsibility for mitigating the risk of wildfire around communities, industrial sites and recreational leases. This is done by providing people with the information they need to be aware of the risks of starting a wildfire and using fire safely. Increasing this awareness is intended to reduce the percentage of human-caused fires, which typically occur closer to communities and resort properties, where more people are located. The Ministry continues to focus effort on education in northern communities.

Historically, the number of human-caused wildfires has been just over 50 per cent of the total number of wildfires actioned in any year. There are some recognized challenges with this measure as human-caused wildfire statistics include a large percentage of wildfires coded to "unknown" causes and vehicle and industrial fires. These cause difficulties in utilizing historic and current information for analysis. In 2013, human-caused wildfires accounted for 63 per cent of all wildfire starts across the Province. This is above the 10-year average of 56 per cent and within the variability of human-caused wildfires as compared to overall wildfire starts (ranging from 39 per cent to 79 per cent over the past 10 years). Weather is the only direct correlation between the number of wildfires started by lightning and those that are human-caused. Weather has the greatest impact on both, but for different reasons. Hot and dry weather patterns allow for easier human-caused fire ignitions, resulting in more accidental and preventable human-caused starts. Lightning starts are also weather dependent but are not preventable.

Long-term trends show that the number of human-caused wildfires each year has decreased overall. There were 269 human-caused wildfires in 2013, above the 10-year (230) average, and below the 20-year (278) and 25-year (322) averages.

The Ministry continues to work towards better information gathering techniques to analyze data and incorporate the results into future planning for reducing human-caused wildfire.

Progress in 2013 - 14

Government Goal: Quality of Life

Strategy – A healthy and productive environment

Key Actions & Results

Implement the Saskatchewan Environmental Code to foster innovation by adopting best practices in environmental management and allowing proponents to use alternative solutions and technologies for achieving compliance.

- Over 90 per cent of harvested forest areas in Saskatchewan have been successfully regenerated. Areas with the lowest proportions of successfully regenerated (SR) forests are the Island Forests and the Pasquia-Porcupine Forest Management Agreement (FMA) area. Most Not Sufficiently Regenerated (NSR) forestlands in the Province pre-date the establishment of FMAs and are therefore the responsibility of the Government to restore to SR status.

- Government renewal obligations are being significantly reduced in the Island Forests and the Pasquia-Porcupine FMA with the re-establishment of commercially viable crop trees. Results for 2013-14 include:
  - a tree planting program consisted of a spring planting of 2.5 million jack pine seedlings in the Nisbet Island Forest;
  - an assisted migration project was undertaken with 2.5 million trees planted in the Island Forest. Nine separate seed sources (six of which were external to Saskatchewan) were used to grow the trees for out-planting. A scientific trial was also set up to track seedling performance and growth. The intent of the project is to enhance forest resilience in the predicted future climate envelope of the Island Forest;
  - a total of 1,240 hectares of NSR land was site prepared to facilitate tree planting to take place in 2014-15 in the Nisbet, and Fort a la Corne Island Forests and in the Pasquia-Porcupine FMA; and
  - a total of 1,764 hectares of brush saw stand tending was completed in the Pasquia-Porcupine FMA.

- Aerial surveillance of insect and disease disturbances (including spruce budworm) has been completed for the provincial forest from the Alberta to Manitoba borders and from the forest fringe north to the Churchill River. The annual survey focuses on detecting and mapping biotic and abiotic forest disturbances.

- There was no spray program for Spruce Budworm in 2013-14 as a result of monitoring in 2012-13. The Forest Service Branch completed an assessment of spruce budworm populations in 2013-14 including spatial data collection and maps showing the extent and severity of insect and disease damage to determine the need for a spray control program in 2014-15. Monitoring activities were also completed to quantify spruce budworm overwintering larval populations. Samples were processed and revealed low numbers in priority areas. This data was used to inform the decision not to implement the spruce budworm spray program in 2014-15.

- Mountain pine beetle (MPB) aerial surveys and ground-truthing activities were completed on pine stands within the northern commercial forest and in the Cypress Hills Interprovincial Park (CHIPP). In total, 452 trees were identified and removed in CHIPP in 2013-14. No mountain pine beetles have been detected in the northern boreal forest of Saskatchewan to date.

  In addition to the existing 40 heli-landing areas installed in high-risk provincial forest areas along the western border with Alberta, an additional 24 were developed in 2013-14. The purpose of these is to expand the network for MPB detection traps and to increase access for response.

  Officials from Canada Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development and the ministries of Parks, Culture and Sport and Environment met with the Chief land manager representing Little Pine First Nations. Concerns around the MPB outbreak in CHIPP were presented and positive dialogue took place. Staff from the Ministry of Parks, Culture and Sport and the Ministry of Environment are continuing to keep the dialogue open.

  The MOU between Alberta and Saskatchewan was renewed to continue co-ordinated MPB response in Alberta. Under this agreement, the following actions are complete:
  - tree baits have been deployed in leading edge monitoring networks in eastern Alberta;
  - aerial photography surveillance for change detection work has been conducted on 47 townships north of the Cold Lake Air Weapons Range in eastern Alberta; and
  - online and burn operations have been conducted in high-risk MPB infested pine forests in and around Slave Lake and Marten Hills areas in eastern Alberta.

- No new communities reported Dutch elm disease (DED) in 2013-14. Surveys of DED management (buffer) zones were completed in July and August 2013. The number of elm trees removed over the winter months in 2013-14 in the buffer areas was 214, which is higher than in 2012 (162) and 2011 (92). The number of elm removed in Saskatchewan parks was 132, higher than in 2012 (32) and 2011 (72).

Protect the pristine waters of the northern boreal watersheds from the impacts of development through baseline assessment, monitoring for change and assessment of risks resulting from development.

- The five-year Boreal Watershed Initiative was established in 2011-12 to assess and maintain the ecological integrity of Saskatchewan's northern watersheds. The project looks at identifying regional environmental responses to multiple land uses. The results of the Boreal Watershed Initiative will form the scientific basis for measuring the sensitivity of the ecosystems to development in the region. The initiative is comprised of seven priority or thematic study areas: water quality, aquatic ecosystem health, air quality, soil quality, terrestrial ecosystem health, terrestrial biodiversity and traditional knowledge. Information gathered will help support the provincial growth agenda of quality of life and identify the importance of environmental thresholds. Highlights of research work carried out in 2013-14 include:
  - completion of Boreal and Taiga Eco-zones soil survey, a joint project with Trent University and the University of Saskatchewan. Additional samples were collected, reports and data received and the development of geographic information systems (GIS) is underway. Data will be used as baseline indication of soil qualities and chemistry by many private and public sector organizations;
  - in partnership with the Saskatchewan Trappers Association, approximately 200 trapped river otter carcasses were dissected for analysis of metals accumulation. Spatial and temporal patterns in apex predator is underway. Spatial and temporal variations may be related to geologic influences in food chain or anthropogenic inputs;
  - in partnership with Health Canada and Environment Canada, an orientation survey was completed on metals detection in bird eggs, a promising early indicator of bio-accumulation of metals and other toxins. The information gathered is also used to monitor for traditional food consumption;
  - lake sediment coring in conjunction with the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada (NSERC) and ministry-supported studies at the University of Regina and Queens University to examine subtle changes in lake chemistry and biota through time and to examine specific agents of change such as climate change and oil sands development;
  - completed snowpack survey to assess impact of airborne pollutants in northwest Saskatchewan with methods developed jointly with the Joint Oil Sands Monitoring group (JOSM). Subtle signals in chemistry may be attributable to developments in Alberta;
  - wolverine genetic marker survey: field methods were employed successfully with future utility as a genetic mark and re-capture tool is under consideration.
  - established partnerships with northern communities and non-government organizations to deliver science-based sampling and environmental awareness of water quality;
  - worked jointly with SIAST to deliver a program on using dragonflies as early warning indicators of wetlands;
  - worked jointly with Water Security Agency to deliver a sampling program on benthic macroinvertabrates as indicators of water systems in the north; and
  - worked with Forestry Research Institute, University of British Columbia and the University of Regina to deliver habitat disturbance maps, fire mapping, and footprint mapping (anthropogenic disturbance) for the Boreal Watershed Initiative.

Protect source water through the monitoring of industrial facilities and compliance programs.

- To ensure source water protection through review of monitoring data, 116 annual reports for monitoring mining/industrial facilities are reviewed annually by the Ministry's Environmental Protection Branch (EPB). Where impacts occur, Ministry officials advise clients to activate remediation measures or carry out additional monitoring.

- There were 770 spill events in 2013. Any discharge/spill events are immediately followed up by the Ministry's Provincial hazardous materials (Hazmat) coordinators. All discharges and spill events, including required follow-up reporting, were monitored by EPB staff to ensure source water protection and to confirm that any mitigation strategies required by the client were carried out.

- A partnership agreement was implemented between the Ministry of Environment and the Water Security Agency (WSA) to provide compliance and enforcement services for the WSA. The Ministry's Compliance and Field Services Branch provides the enforcement expertise and WSA provides the technical expertise when investigating non-compliance that affects water source quality. Compliance and enforcement actions are in accordance with the Ministry of Environment's Compliance Management Framework and monitoring and remediation is at an appropriate level based on risk.

- The Compliance and Field Services Branch issued, on behalf of WSA, 150 Aquatic Habitat Protection Permits in 2013-14.

Maintain Saskatchewan's air quality through airshed management, monitoring, use of good quality data, partnerships and national programs.

- The Ministry, along with the Ministry of Health, Regina Qu'Appelle Health Region and the City of Regina, conducted a one-year air quality study. The urban study, undertaken in the City of Regina, is the first of its kind in Saskatchewan. Over 850 passive monthly samples were taken at 18 sites. In excess of 5,500 hours of continuous data was collected using the Saskatchewan Mobile Air

Monitoring Laboratory at five locations, and one year of continuous data was monitored at two air stations. This air quality study demonstrated that the overall air quality in the City of Regina is good, and did not vary from one area of the city to another. Analysis of the results indicates that potential pollutants to be monitored in the future include particulate matter, ozone (O3), and hydrogen sulphide (H2S). The results of the air quality study provided baseline data for comparison of future monitoring in Regina neighbourhoods.

- As part of the National Air Pollution Surveillance program, the Ministry recorded air quality continuously for sulphur dioxide (SO2), nitrogen dioxide (NO2), ozone (O3), carbon monoxide (CO) and fine particulate matter at Buffalo Narrows, North Battleford, Prince Albert, Saskatoon, Regina and Swift Current. The air quality index indicator shows that air quality in Saskatchewan is primarily excellent with no anticipated harmful effects.

- Saskatchewan is divided into six air zones to meet the requirements of the Canada-wide Air Quality Management System. Air Management Zone monitoring helps reduce environmental and human health threats related to air pollution. Three of the air zones have management teams in place while the other three are in development. The Great Plains Air Management Zone (GPAZ) was established in the fall of 2013 for the Moose Jaw/Regina/Yorkton region. GPAZ is a multi-stakeholder association with an executive director and a funding formula to collect fees from industry. The Southeast Saskatchewan Airshed Association (SESAA) and the Western Yellowhead Air Management Zone (WYAMZ) installed and are operating eight new continuous air monitors, for a total of 10. SESAA and WYAMZ are providing continuous real-time online air quality information at these new locations.

- Saskatchewan continued to participate in the Wood Buffalo Environmental Association (WBEA) to ensure the association considers Saskatchewan's environment. Monitoring by WBEA continued to be conducted in Saskatchewan in 2013-14.

Provide effective protection for and maintain boreal caribou populations and habitat in the province.

- The Province is currently undertaking work required to develop range plans for woodland caribou to ensure habitat is protected and population trends improve. While range plans are being developed, industrial proponents working in the ranges of woodland caribou require interim guidance on how to address potential impacts to the caribou and their habitat. In 2013-14, the Ministry:
  - developed a five-year Boreal Caribou directed studies plan, identified funding sources and completed the provincial Boreal Caribou Recovery Plan including engagement of industry partners in the planning process;
  - completed the Go Green Landscape Connectivity project to identify and secure lands with high conservation values in priority landscapes such as the boreal caribou ranges. Through Go Green, 1,634 hectares have been secured as of March 31, 2014. The Go Green initiative leveraged $1.5 million from non-government organization funding; and
  - habitat securement under the Fish and Wildlife Development Fund is at 1,335 hectares as of March 31, 2014 with approximately $0.5 million of leveraged non-government organization funding through Saskatchewan Wildlife Federation grants.

Develop a Multi-Species Action Plan for species at risk in an area of southwest Saskatchewan.

- The Ministry has developed the South of the Divide Multi-Species at Risk Action Plan to provide clear guidance for species at risk management in southwest Saskatchewan based on the Ministry's crucial habitat assessment process. In 2013-14, implementation teams were formed at arms length from government to initiate program delivery to achieve federal requirements for effective protection. The Ministry's grant funding leveraged an additional $60,000 from this program.

Strategy - Ministry service is client-focused

Key Actions & Results

Ensure Ministry clients have multiple options to access services through channels such as the Client Service Office, online portals, in-person and telephone service.

- Clients have multiple options to access Ministry services. In addition to the Ministry's 44 field offices across the Province, the Ministry has enhanced its web content such as a 'Contact Us' option to access the Ministry's Client Service Office (CSO) via email and phone. The CSO utilized a "1-800" hosted contact centre phone system for general inquiries. The CSO handles approximately 60 per cent of general inquiry calls at first point of contact without referral to branches. In fiscal 2013-14, the office received a total of 23,762 inquires. That is more than double the amount received during 2012-13. The Ministry also continued to develop a knowledge base to provide accurate and consistent responses to general inquiries.

Develop customer service standards and measures to improve our service in supporting the needs of towns, villages, rural and urban municipalities and businesses in Saskatchewan.

- The Ministry set standards for the service that all clients, including individuals, representatives of towns, villages, rural and urban municipalities and businesses can expect

when they contact the Ministry through: the toll-free general inquiry line, in person, email or web portal information service requests. During regular business hours, a Ministry employee will answer live calls at least 85 per cent of the time. If a client contacts the Ministry via phone or in person at one of the field offices, the Ministry will respond to the inquiry immediately. If further information is required, the Ministry has standards in place to respond by phone, email or fax within three business days, or within 10 business days if a response by letter is required. These standards are available on the Ministry website: environment.gov.sk.ca/clientservices.

Ensure public safety by focusing wildfire management activity on protecting people as the highest priority.

- Safety and protection of human life and communities from wildfires remains the top priority. There were 429 wildfires in 2013 with a total of 363,837.1 hectares burned. There were no community evacuations, no fatalities and no major infrastructure burned. There was a single partial evacuation due to smoke in Fond du Lac (80 people) and Uranium City (10 people) of elderly and smoke-sensitive persons.

- The Wildfire Management Branch launched the fully integrated Wildfire Integrated Information Network (WIIN) system that provides upgraded wildfire detection and response and includes automated dispatch and resource tracking. WIIN replaced the obsolete Daily Forest Fire Information System (DFFIS). The WIIN system meets the current and future sophisticated reporting and analysis needs of the branch, and provides accurate and effective real time information to affect timely decision-making and measure performance.

- The Ministry of Environment focuses on working with local governments, northern residents and stakeholders to provide education and support with respect to wildfire responsibility and protection. This includes building awareness that encourages the voluntary incorporation of FireSmart principles. This concept establishes wildfire mitigation as a shared responsibility of all users and stakeholders in the Saskatchewan northern provincial forest, where the Ministry's Wildfire Management Branch provides education in applying FireSmart principles in remote and wildland urban interface settings. Specific results include:
  - delivery of FireSmart Representative Workshop resulting in 22 individuals receiving training;
  - a contract was granted to the Saskatchewan Forestry Association to create six FireSmart-related lesson plans that meet Saskatchewan school curriculum requirements;
  - media interviews (eight) and public presentations (10) were delivered on FireSmart material;
  - five community level FireSmart assessments and related recommendations were completed;
  - wildfire assessments and risk mitigation are now conducted on all new development proposals within the Wildfire Management mandated area of responsibility. Municipal authorities use FireSmart recommendations as part of the conditions for approval of new developments. FireSmart comments were provided for eight development proposals.

- The Ministry's Wildfire Management Branch completed the following projects in 2013-14 to increase awareness of wildfire risks:
  - presentation was delivered to First Nation community leaders at the 2013 First Nation Emergency Management Forum. Human-caused wildfire statistics as well as responsibilities and opportunities for both the branch and the community were discussed;
  - the Smokey Bear Program made 15,000 contacts including 13 schools, 21 provincial park visits, five libraries and 10 special events. This program provided important messages to students and the public on wildfire safety and fire's role in the ecosystem; and
  - a comprehensive Fire Awareness Campaign for 2013 through print, radio and online media focused on four themes: Spring/Fall Burning; Residential Property Protection; First Nation Fire Awareness; and General Fire Awareness.

- The Saskatchewan Resource Ranger (SRR) program had 63 graduates in 2013-14 from six communities who now have Basic Fire Training certification. The Ministry provided funding to SRR students who participated in the program by paying 40 hours of wages for successfully completing the Basic Fire Training Course. The result is increased opportunities for young people from the north to enter into environmental jobs.

Continue to seek service quality improvements that will increase efficiency and effectiveness in delivering environmental assessments in Saskatchewan.

- As part of the Ministry's transformation towards a results-based regulatory model, improvements were made to the environmental assessment program, including legislative amendments to *The Environmental Assessment Act* and changes to the environmental assessment process. An evaluation of the modernized environmental assessment process was undertaken in 2013-14 to assess whether expected outcomes have been achieved and to identify areas where further improvements could be made. The findings of the evaluation to date demonstrate that the changes made to the environmental assessment process have been successful in achieving the majority of the short-term outcomes, including:
  - a reduction in the number of 'non-development' project applications submitted for review due to improved guidance to proponents. This allows proponents of low-risk projects to reduce delays by proceeding directly to downstream permitting

branches/ministries to obtain other permits and necessary approvals;
- decreased processing times for 'non-development' project applications and environmental assessment document reviews due to improved procedures;
- increased access to process information through improved quality and content of guidance documents; and
- increased access to project information and application tracking via the Ministry website.

Improvements under the modernized environmental assessment process give high-risk projects the required attention; thereby, ensuring that solutions to prevent, minimize or offset any adverse impacts are identified and that the Province's natural resources are advanced with key environmental safeguards in place.

Identify and undertake new Lean initiatives to improve program and service quality.

- A modernized environmental assessment process continues to be implemented, including the triage system for assessing whether a project is a development under *The Environmental Assessment Act*. The triage system is showing success in decreasing the processing times for project applications. Under the triage system, projects that are known to be higher risk can move directly to the environmental impact assessment phase without a lengthy screening. Low-risk projects are also expedited, reducing unnecessary regulatory delay where environmental protection is ensured through other regulatory means.

- The Ministry's Fish and Wildlife Branch evaluated and presented recommendations for a new Fish and Wildlife Development Fund program delivery model to transfer responsibility to an independent agency as approved in the 2013-14 Budget.

- The Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Government Relations held a Lean event on Mineral Surface Leases. The Mineral Surface Lease documents have been reviewed and restructured for greater efficiency and consistency of processing and to clearly define and identify the sections each ministry is responsible for.

- The first release of RBR information management/information technology (IM/IT) software was updated including improved stakeholder administration, enhanced document submission and improved business usability. The Ministry began a ministry-wide desktop upgrade that will ensure Ministry staff have the hardware required for the new RBR IM/IT software implementation. This capability will greatly enhance management and administration of cross-functional programs.

- The Ministry completed an analysis of potential cost savings from duplicate hardware and under-utilized software and consolidated many permits to simplify the application process for the public. Electronic Engagement Case Management capability was implemented with the Woodland Caribou Program as a first adopter.

Progress in 2013 - 14

Performance Measure & Results

Rate of Compliance with Environmental Laws and Regulations

Sector	Compliance Rate					Field Contacts					Warnings					Charges Laid				
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Wildlife	88%	91%	94%	91%	**84%**	12,439	14,363	14,668	14,250	**13,842**	1,210	1,055	410	1,329	**1,723**	289	267	272	327	**614**
Fisheries	81%	90%	91%	83%	**87%**	19,050	20,730	20,898	19,432	**40,875**	1,950	1,691	1,297	1,004	**4,132**	482	449	595	598	**825**
Environmental	65%	62%	79%	n\a*	**61%**	671	744	812	n\a*	**955**	192	265	138	131	**300**	52	23	28	68	**66**
Land Management	80%	90%	91%	n\a*	**73%**	219	193	262	n\a*	**278**	43	19	16	3	**74**	2	0	8	0	**1**
Mineral Exploration	87%	86%	94%	n\a*		23	76	103	n\a*		2	11	5	1		1	0	1	0	
Forestry	75%	82%	86%	n\a*	**90%**	78	94	86	n\a*	**514**	21	10	12	27	**44**	0	7	0	2	**12**

Source: Ministry of Environment, Compliance and Field Services Branch

*n\a Information not accurately maintained in program - new systems for data capture is under review.
Note: Inconsistencies of information recorded in branch programs presents a challenge for accurate assessment as information is only from compliance activity done by conservation officers and does not include compliance monitoring by environmental protection officers or forestry officers.

- Compliance with environmental laws and regulations is critical to ensuring that all people are held to the same standards in their use and enjoyment of the Province's natural resources and to ensuring that our resources are available for future generations. Compliance rates have improved in all sectors since 2009-10 which may be directly correlated with the Ministry of Environment's full suite of tools to encourage compliance with requirements established by law. There are three major components:

  1. Education and awareness activities inform the public, stakeholders and industry of requirements and expectations. Education and awareness tools include brochures, posters, advertisements and news releases. The Ministry is working with multiple stakeholders, industry and the public to increase understanding and awareness of environmental impact.
  2. Compliance assurance is achieved through permit and lease conditions, performance bonds and other economic instruments. Inspections are used to detect non-compliance at an early stage so that it can be corrected with minimal impact. The RBR model will enhance these activities through the development of standards, best practices and the Code to guide the public, resource users, stakeholders and industry.
  3. Compliance and enforcement activities can include surveillance, special investigations and intelligence analysis. Actions to address violations can range from arrests, seizures, court orders and prosecution to the use of alternative measures and innovative sentencing.

  As the public is becoming increasingly aware of violations under environmental regulations, people are subsequently calling the Turn in Poachers (TIP) line more often to notify the Ministry.

Turn in Poachers Program Calls

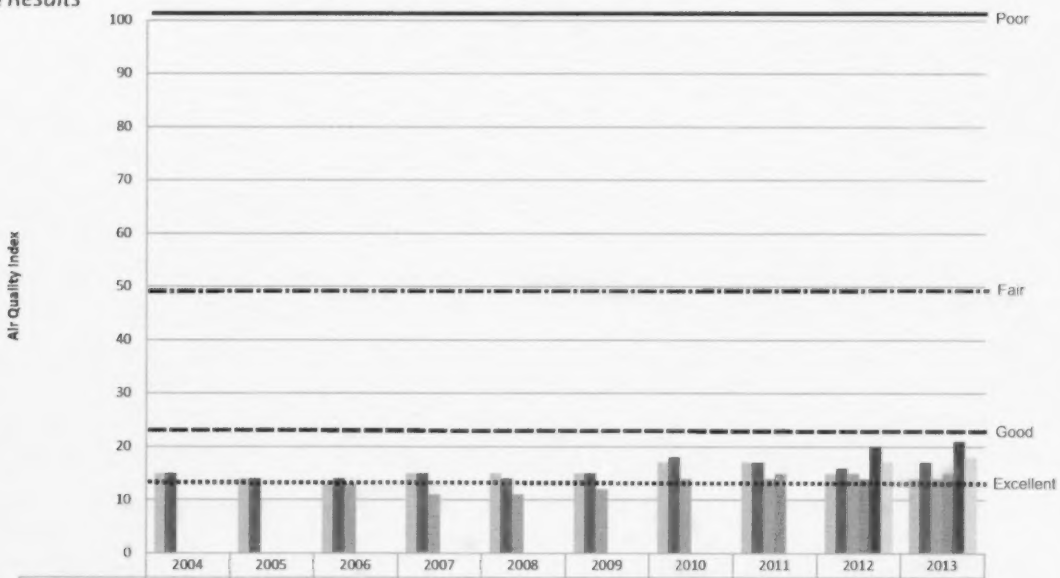
Call type/year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Wildlife	727	747	734	799	800
Fisheries	85	78	81	90	106
Environmental	118	78	114	78	109
Forestry	5	1	2	5	2
Miscellaneous	23	9	15	9	10
Total	958	913	946	981	1027

Source: Ministry of Environment, Compliance and Field Services Branch

Progress in 2013 - 14

Performance Measure & Results

Annual Air Quality Index Summary 2004–2013



	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Regina	15	14	13	15	15	15	17	17	15	14
Saskatoon	15	14	14	15	14	15	18	17	16	17
Prince Albert			13	11	11	12	14	14	15	14
Swift Current								15	14	15
Buffalo Narrows									20	21
North Battleford									17	18

The Air Quality Index (AQI) is a communications tool designed to describe the general air quality in urban areas by transforming ambient measurements of sulphur dioxide (SO2), nitrogen dioxide (NO2), ozone (O3), carbon monoxide (CO) and particulates into a single number and descriptive term that represents the measured quality of air. The AQI is also used to monitor long-term trends in air quality. Measuring and evaluating urban air quality is an important step in meeting the Ministry's objective of ensuring clean air. Maintaining air quality is fully aligned with the Ministry's strategies to enhance environmental protection, improving our air quality and to improve transparency and accountability. This measure is an essential tool to monitor air quality trends and a basis for making comparisons of air quality in different urban areas. Saskatchewan's overall approach to managing air quality is through: permits issued pursuant to *The Clean Air Act, The Air Clean Regulations* and *The Potash Refining Air Emissions Regulations*; the environmental assessment process; air quality monitoring and reporting; ambient air quality standards; air dispersion modeling; airshed management; compliance and enforcement; and information and research.

The Ministry has established air monitoring stations in Regina, Saskatoon, Prince Albert, Swift Current, Buffalo Narrows and North Battleford and has divided the province into six air zones to meet Canada-wide Air Quality Management System requirements.

The AQIs for Regina, Saskatoon, Prince Albert, Swift Current, North Battleford and Buffalo Narrows have consistently rated as good to excellent and there has been a relatively stable trend in this measure. The AQI in northern communities would be expected to be higher than in the south due to higher background ozone levels, higher particulate matter levels due to forest fires and human-caused emissions from open and wood stove burning sources.

The index summary graph provides the AQI for those stations that are a part of the National Air Pollution Surveillance Program.

Data for all sites is available at:
environment.gov.sk.ca/airqualityindex

The key risks to the AQI reported at the stations comes from both natural sources (such as forest fires) and from human-caused sources (such as open burning or air contaminants from industrial sources).

The Ministry will continue using the AQI to rank the Province's air quality as a tool in protecting the health of people and the environment from potential degraded air quality. Other provinces within Canada are making the transition to the Air Quality Health Index (AQHI), which will have greater focus on human health.

Progress in 2012 - 13

Government Goal: Making Life Affordable

Strategy – Impacts on the environment are minimized

Key Actions & Results

Continue to identify, protect and manage sites within the Provincial Representative Areas Network.

- Representative areas act as reservoirs of biological diversity and as benchmarks for comparison with more heavily-utilized landscapes outside of the network. The Ministry is working towards completion of the Provincial Representative Areas Network (RAN) which will result in protection of at least 12 per cent of the Province. There are currently 6.2 million hectares (approximately 9.5 per cent of the province) in the RAN. The Pink Lake site was designated in 2013-14 and is the largest provincial designated protected area (366,000 hectares).

Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and increase our ability to respond to the impacts of climate change, while accommodating economic growth, through promoting investment in low-carbon technologies and innovative solutions.

- The Ministry is establishing the provincial policy and regulatory framework for reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction emissions including:
  - *The Management and Reduction of Greenhouse Gases Act;*
  - *The Management and Reduction of Greenhouse Gases Amendment Act, 2012;*
  - *The Management and Reduction of Greenhouse Gases Regulations;* and
  - Baseline Emission Level and Annual Return Chapter of the Environmental Code.

  The Management and Reduction of Greenhouse Gases Act has been amended to include a provision for public requests for an investigation of alleged offences as required under CEPA to negotiate a Canada/Saskatchewan Equivalency Agreement. The legislative amendment passed its third reading on April 30, 2013 in order to proclaim the climate change legislation and enact the GHG regulations.

  Technical guidance documents have been developed for measurement, reporting and verification of GHG emissions by regulated emitters. Consultations with industry were held in July 2013 on each guidance document and feedback was incorporated into current draft versions.

  Three offset protocols (biofuels, conservation cropping and landfill gas) and carbon offset guidance documents were updated to reflect current information.

- Work continued to design and implement a provincial offset system to enable regulated emitters to meet a portion of their compliance obligations through trading of offset credits in a provincial registry.

- Policy initiatives and incentives are being developed to reduce emissions in sectors such as oil and gas, mining, transportation, agriculture, commercial enterprises, and urban and rural communities. Negotiations with non-regulated emitters were initiated in 2013-14 to establish GHG emission reduction targets, and GHG reporting requirements for their facilities. These include:
  - a performance agreement with the Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers (CAPP) and the Ministry of the Economy to reduce GHG emissions from flaring and venting in the upstream oil and gas industry; and
  - municipal performance agreements with the City of Saskatoon, the Saskatchewan Urban Municipalities Association (SUMA), and other urban municipalities to reduce GHG emissions in municipal operations and facilities through investments in innovative technologies and processes, energy efficiency and conservation, fuel switching, and benchmarking of best practices.

- The Ministry continues to manage and provide government oversight of the Go Green Fund to promote research, demonstration, investment and adoption of low-carbon environmental technologies. In 2013-14, the fund managed 10 ongoing research, development and incentive projects in the GHG reduction, biodiversity conservation, water conservation, waste reduction and education and awareness priority areas. Results and activities in progress include:
  - Aquistore Carbon Capture and Storage Demonstration Project at the Boundary Dam Unit 3 power plant;
  - Meadow Lake Tribal Council Wood Pellet and District Heating Project to support utilization of residual mill waste as a heating source in northern communities;
  - Enhanced Biodiversity Management Project with the Nature Conservancy of Canada, the Saskatchewan Wildlife Federation and Environmental Systems Assessment Canada Ltd.;
  - Energy Efficient Refrigeration and Freezing Project using outside cold air as a demonstration project to evaluate how much electricity use is avoided; and
  - High Wind and Storage Project with the Saskatchewan Research Council and Cowessess First Nation to demonstrate innovative wind energy storage technology.

The fund tracked environmental outcomes associated with each project. Notable environmental outcomes to date include:

- nearly two billion litres of water were saved and about 6,000 tonnes of GHGs were reduced from the Provincial Toilet Replacement program;
- 3,200 hectares of new conservation land was secured using models of landscape connectivity;
- over 1,800 tonnes of GHG emissions were avoided through the high wind and battery storage project;
- nearly 50,000 tonnes of GHG emmisions were reduced from the Energy Efficiency for New Homes rebate program; and
- 1.3 million litres of water were saved through the Ground Effect Environmental industrial waste water treatment project.

- The Ministry continues to lead development of the provincial climate change adaptation strategy. Activities in 2013-14 included:
  - participation on the national steering committee for Natural Resources Canada's Adaptation Platform to address priority adaptation issues in the mining, energy and forestry sectors;
  - implementation of a study of energy sector adaptation solutions in southeastern Saskatchewan in partnership with the Saskatchewan Research Council, SaskPower, Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers and member companies, and the Saskatchewan Association of Rural Municipalities (SARM).

Ensure that development and industrial activity proceed in a manner that protects the environment and human health and safety through environmental assessment and management of industrial sites and compliance activities.

- In 2013-14, progress was made on how environmental assessment conditions and requirements by proponents are tracked using a Conditions Management System (CMS). The CMS supports a mandatory conditions management process initiated in 2012 to ensure approval terms and conditions are being implemented. Proponents are required to submit a commitments register as part of an Environmental Impact Statement. Annual reporting is required by proponents on any conditions imposed by the Minister. Faster and more effective monitoring of potential environmental impacts, plus earlier response to non-compliance, has resulted in enhanced environmental performance. The outcome is increased compliance and promotion of the sustainable use of natural resources while enhancing economic and social benefits. Results to date indicate 100 per cent compliance for proponent reporting.

- In 2013-14, 123 compliance inspections were undertaken at mining and industrial facilities. The Ministry's Environmental Protection Branch conducts inspections over and above mining and industrial facilities as shown in the table below.

Type and Number of Inspections Done by the Environmental Protection Branch

Type of Inspection	2013-14
Mining/Industrial Assigned Operating Facilities (includes landfarms)	123
Decommissioning and Reclamation - Mining or Industrial	18
Reclamation - Impacted Sites	1
Abandoned /Closed Mine/Industry	3
HSWDG Storage 1	1
Other/Miscellaneous	
Landfills and Transfer Stations	134
Total Number of Inspections	28

Source: Ministry of Environment, Environmental Protection

- Compliance actions were taken where proponents failed to meet legislative requirements. Action items and recommendations are issued following inspections with timelines for completion for higher-risk issues. Environmental protection officers ensure clients follow up on compliance issues and carry out the recommendations and action items identified during the inspections.

- The Ministry's Technical Resources Branch is investigating and promoting the use of unmanned vehicle systems (UVS) to provide detailed, timely and cost-effective methods of acquiring environmental data. The initial systems to be investigated will be small unmanned aerial vehicles with the capacity to carry cameras as well as other small environmental sampling and monitoring devices. In addition, an initial pilot training course was conducted to further assess the utility of UVS in the Ministry's day-to-day activities.

- The Ministry, in co-operation with the ministries of Government Relations, Highways and Justice, applied to the Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC) for permission to manage CPIC information through the Provincial Emergency Control Centre (PECC). This will support provincial compliance and enforcement operations and programming. Permission by CPIC was granted and, once the infrastructure and software is in place, PECC will be the dispatcher of CPIC information to enforcement officers for the ministries of Environment, Highways and Finance. Work commenced on getting the infrastructure in PECC early in 2014 and is targeted to be complete and operational in 2014-15.

Ensure effective solid waste management via landfills, transfer stations and recycling programs.

- The Ministry made progress in ensuring the inventory of landfills across the Province is accurate and updated and to ensure that inspections are being completed and any non-compliance items addressed. The number of permitted landfills has increased from 293 to 395, and the number of unpermitted landfills from 30 to 59 due to an updated inventory. The number of permitted transfer stations increased from 148 to 172, and the number of unpermitted transfer stations decreased from four to one.

- The Provincial Auditor completed an audit of the landfill program in October 2013 which resulted in nine recommendations. The Ministry accepted and provided initial response to the nine recommendations and will be doing further work in 2014-15 to implement the recommendations.

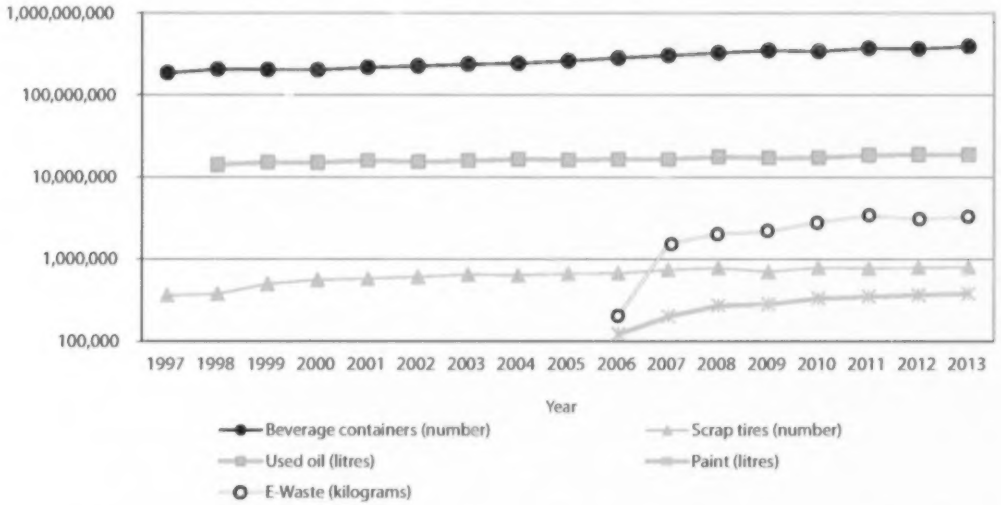
- The Ministry continues to participate in Saskatchewan Urban Municipalities Association (SUMA) and Saskatchewan Association of Rural Municipalities (SARM) conventions. Attendance and engagement has provided the opportunity to clarify the current waste regulations and requirements.

- Further to the enactment of *The Household Packaging and Paper Stewardship Program Regulations*, throughout 2013-14, industry worked with municipalities and the Ministry to develop the packaging and paper program's operational plan. This program will provide Saskatchewan households with increased access to recycling of packaging and printed paper. The plan was approved by the Minister in December 2013, with program implementation scheduled to take place in 2014-15.

Progress in 2013 - 14

Performance Measure & Results

Recycling Rates



Sources: Third Party Organizations Annual Reports (i.e., Saskatchewan Paint Stewardship Program, Saskatchewan Scrap Tire Management Program, Saskatchewan Used Oil, Filter and Container Recycling Program, and Saskatchewan Waste Electronic Equipment Program, Saskatchewan Association of Rehabilitation Centres).
Notes: Beverage containers and e-waste are based on a fiscal year. The fiscal year 2008-09 is represented by 2008. All other data is based on a calendar year.

Recycling is an indicator of the public commitment to waste minimization and indicates shared responsibility for environmental stewardship. The Ministry administers the enabling regulations for four industry-led stewardship programs and oversees a fifth program, the Beverage Container Collection and Recycling Program, through a contract with SARCAN, the Saskatchewan Association of Rehabilitation Centres' recycling division. The recycling indicators report on the actions of the Ministry and its stewardship programs in preventing and reducing risks to human health, the environment, and to expanding solid waste management and recycling programs in the Province. Industry-led recycling programs report to the Ministry on an annual basis; therefore, performance numbers are combined within the entire year's reporting period. At the end of 2013-14, waste electronics, used oil and waste paint programs reported increases in collection rates. Rates of recyclable material collected are expected to continue to increase due to the growing economy.

Market conditions, public commitment and good stewardship practices determine the recycling rates. Excluding refillable beer bottles, recovery rates for program-eligible beverage containers was approximately 82 per cent in 2013-14 which resulted in $44.18 million in deposits returned to Saskatchewan residents.

Over 393.2 million deposit containers were collected by SARCAN Recycling. SARCAN employs more than 600 people, providing employment for over 300 people with disabilities. Through this program, the Province collected $77.76 million in environmental handling fees and deposits. The expansion of waste electronic products collected from the industrial, commercial and institutional sectors, as well as the Ministry's efforts to develop a Multi-Material Recycling Program (MMRP) and Agricultural Plastics Recycling Program, are expected to increase recycling rates in the future. As it was, e-waste collections rose 21 per cent from the previous record year in 2010. The number of scrap tires captured increased from the previous year. The Saskatchewan Scrap Tire Corporation reported collecting and recycling 799,416 tires in 2013, up 1.1 per cent from 2012.

The Saskatchewan Association for Resource Recovery Corporation reported that it collected and recycled 18.74 million litres of used oil (down 0.69 per cent from 2012), 420,000 kilograms of plastic oil containers (down 8.7 per cent), and 2.07 million oil filters (down 1.4 per cent).
Key risks to maintaining or increasing recycling rates include market conditions (such as the value of recyclable materials and access to purchasers of recyclable materials), sufficient funding sources for recycling programs and sufficient public commitment (as illustrated through participation in recycling efforts and support for recycling fees and levies).

Progress in 2012 - 13

Government Goal: Responsive and Responsible Government

Strategy – Information about the environment is timely, accurate and readily available

Key Actions & Results

Credible measurement, reporting and verification data are available on the Ministry website.

- The Ministry of Environment's website provides real-time and historic air quality data and an air quality index (AQI) to the general public for the communities of Regina, Saskatoon, Prince Albert, Swift Current, North Battleford and Buffalo Narrows. All historic air quality data is available for free public downloading, reducing the number of requests the Ministry receives for this data and increasing staff productivity.

- Two major projects were initiated in 2013-14 to maintain reliable forest inventory for informed decision-making and timely and accurate collection of royalties and forest management fees:
  - the Scaling Information Management System (SIMS) will be a modern, interactive web-based system that can be used by both industry and government to centralize the collection, calculation and reporting of wood measurement information. The anticipated implementation date is April 1, 2015;
  - the Spatial Data Project will develop a central geospatial data repository that will enable the Ministry to meet its defined obligations with forest industry, ensure the availability of good geospatial data for decision-making, improve the efficiency in use of information technology and people resources and provide for increased data security.

- Current and accurate data regarding environmental protection programs are provided to the public on saskh20.ca. Information includes environmental discharges/spills, hazardous materials storage and landfill inspections. Water quality indices, inspections and advisories for industrial sites are also reported.

Continue to refine and improve client and public access to information on the Ministry's website and online portal.

- As part of the RBR framework, the Ministry has made improvements to its IM/IT software including enhanced document submission and tracking of those documents to improve interaction with clients. These updates allowed clients to submit many types of applications online in 2013-14 enabling them to review the status of their application.

- Updated information on Saskatchewan's air quality monitoring network, static and mobile monitoring reports, dispersion modelling, brochures, and guidelines including procedures and equipment are on the Ministry's website. Improved access to the latest air quality information and requirements for individuals, businesses and municipalities is also available on Air Management Zone websites that have links to the Ministry's website.

- The Ministry launched a new automated hunting, angling and trapping licence (HAL) system to the public where Ministry field offices provided a "store front" opportunity for clients to seek information and assistance in using the new system. Staff were trained to issue all licences from the 44 field office locations during the HAL implementation. The field offices became centers for customer information. As a result, sales and information requests at field offices increased due to the significant reduction in the number of private issuers. Ministry of Parks, Culture and Sport staff in the provincial parks network were also trained to issue licences from their offices. As a result, client acceptance levels were high despite a new licence process. Higher levels of online sales were achieved through the assistance and direction provided by frontline Ministry staff.

- A "Learning Resources" section on the Ministry's website was developed for addressing regulatory and business changes where presentations, videos, media clippings and guidance documents related to new regulatory models and modernized business processes are posted.

- Online access has been initiated for external industrial clients on information related to discharges/spills and fully utilizes the online portal for reporting. As the preferred method to do business, the Ministry's Environmental Protection Branch has information regarding all applications online. Saskatchewan Environmental Quality Standards (SEQG) were developed and access for clients has been made available online.

- An Online Services System for applying for Ministerial determinations was launched in July 2013. On the Ministry's website, a proponent is able to use a self-assessment process to identify whether a project is likely to be a 'development' under *The Environmental Assessment Act*. The self-assessment process allows proponents of low-risk projects to reduce delays by proceeding directly to downstream permitting branches/ministries to obtain other permits and necessary approvals. Through the website, environmental assessment clients have quick and easy access to process information, track the status of their application and communicate with Ministry staff.

- Online automation was initiated for three wildlife permits (i.e. Research Permit, Falconry Permit-Holding and Falconry Permit-Import) to meet the Government's commitment for improved client service.

- The Saskatchewan Conservation Data Centre (SKCDC) has increased its capacity to collect, manage and disseminate biodiversity information due to an expanded partnership and collaboration with the Nature Conservancy, Nature Saskatchewan and the Native Plant Society to improve program delivery and access by the public and industry. The updated SKCDC website, with the consolidation of the Ministry's Fish and Wildlife Branch data, through online mapping application and use of Kestrel and iMap Invasives programs, has improved client service.

- The State of Provincial Reforestation 2012 Annual Report to the public was posted to the Ministry's website in February 2013. The new webpage describes the basics of forest renewal, provides a chart showing harvest and renewal levels in the Province and a table indicating the amount of successful regeneration in the Province: environment.gov.sk.ca/Default.aspx?DN=8dbdc6e1-26a1-4dd4-a7db-a6209da51dab

Strategy - People, businesses and communities understand, support and comply with environmental regulations

Key Actions & Results

Finalize the development and implementation of the Ministry's Compliance and Enforcement Plan in a manner that supports the results-based regulatory framework.

- The Ministry Compliance and Enforcement Plan, developed in 2013-14, describes the Ministry's planned and targeted compliance activities for the year. These activities have been selected based on the Ministry's risk-based compliance model and its strategic priorities going forward. A core set of performance measures were identified to report the results of the Ministry's compliance efforts and to inform future compliance planning.

Develop and deliver educational materials and workshops on the new environmental regulatory framework.

- Technical transfer sessions were held with the following external client groups: Association of Professional Engineers and GeoScientists of Saskatchewan (APEGS), Saskatchewan Applied Science Technologists and Technicians (SASTT), Saskatchewan Environmental Industry and Managers Association (SEIMA) and the Saskatchewan Institute of Agrologists (SIA). As a result of this engagement, participants valued the content and the face-to-face sharing of knowledge and opportunities to ask questions. They gained a better understanding of regulatory process and Code and have given feedback for future Code development.

- A narrated presentation, Planning for Growth: Environmental Management, was posted on the Ministry's website. The presentation explains the proposed new regulatory model and how the Ministry is modernizing its business to effectively balance environmental protection with sustainable use of natural resources so that long-term economic growth can be achieved.

Monitor the effectiveness of the Ministry's compliance assurance approaches.

- Compliance rates of various activities are recorded and monitored to assess any changes in regulatory compliance. Especially useful in risk assessment and trend data analysis, compliance planning is better informed with this information. For example, in 2013-14, Ministry conservation officers recorded and reported monthly on the number of field contacts, the number of totally compliant contacts, the number of verbal and written warnings and the number of charges issued. Furthermore, compliance activity reporting was improved in 2013-14 for the various activities conservation officers monitor. Compliance staffing levels in the field were maintained and compliance monitoring assurance was at the expected level with an additional environmental investigator position staffed in August 2013.

Strategy - The Ministry seeks better ways to do things

Key Actions & Results

Review, prepare and implement a modern Wildfire Act to better manage provincial wildfire activities.

- In 2013-14, the new *Wildfire Act* passed third reading in the legislature and will require regulation and Code components. The Act and Code updates administrative responsibility, Ministry liability, industrial fire prevention and fire hazard mitigation measures for new developments in the wildland urban interface.

Enhance the Ministry's results-based approach to environmental regulation, in line with Government's growth initiative of removing red tape and regulatory streamlining, through the next phase of the Saskatchewan Environmental Code and *The Results-Based Regulation Act*.

- Regulatory streamlining continued with the ministry-wide system integration resulting in quicker responses to information requests and close to real-time delivery of environmental data and reporting. As part of this integration, the Ministry is examining new ways to allow other activities administered by the Ministry to be covered under the Code.

- The Ministry's Fish and Wildlife Branch has implemented regulatory changes, as part of the Government's Red Tape Reduction initiative, to address regulatory concerns of hunters and anglers based on a Red Tape survey.

Implement the use of the Ministry's safety management system to prevent and reduce workplace-related injury and illness.

- A Workplace Health and Safety Consultant was hired in August 2013. Results so far include the development of a 2014-16 strategic framework and operational plan. The Ministry continued to be represented at the Safety Champion table with the intention of educating others about the Provincial Leadership Charter, 2010. In collaboration with the Provincial Steering Council, the Safe Work Procedures (SWP) were reviewed and updated and the Aviation Sub Committee was re-established. Information sessions on occupational health and safety were presented to Ministry staff, while continually promoting a workplace safety culture of Aware-Informed-Engaged.

Implement a new online hunting, angling and trapping licence purchase and distribution service.

- On April 1, 2013 the Ministry implemented an automated hunting, angling and trapping licensing system (HAL), outsourced to a private sector service provider. HAL processed 121,800 out of 431,488 sales in 2013-14 and will continue to help enable data management in the Ministry and improve service to the Ministry's clients.

Strategy - Programs and services are effective, efficient and regularly evaluated

Key Actions & Results

Implement the use of a Customer Relations Management (CRM) software system to optimize delivery of Ministry programs and services in the 44 field offices.

- The Ministry's Compliance and Field Services Branch (CFS) received training and deployed use of the new CRM software in support of the Ministry's IM/IT renewal. The occurrence reporting CRM function was refined in early 2014 to better reflect Ministry reporting and assessment needs. Between April 1, 2013 and March 31, 2014, CFS staff entered 3,435 general inquiries and 982 occurrence reports into CRM. As a result of CRM use in the delivery of programs in the Ministry's field offices, staff efficiency and client service are improved, consistent and standardized across the Province. CRM also enhances the ability to assess trend information.

Review core programs to ensure efficient and effective delivery.

- The Ministry is engaged in Core Program Review to ensure effectiveness and efficiency of programs and services. The Ministry is currently in year two of a four-year program that uses continuous improvement techniques to improve efficiency, increase client service and ensure the best use of public funds. Of the nine programs reviewed in 2013-14, eight have commenced work on program improvement. Work on improving the remaining program will proceed once new legislation is proclaimed.

Strategy - The Ministry uses information and knowledge effectively

Key Actions & Results

Establish certifications and/or designations for technical and scientific positions in conjunction with the appropriate association.

- Amendments to *The Forestry Professions Act* were proclaimed on May 15, 2013, establishing the right to practice. Persons practising professional forestry on forested Crown lands are required to be registered with the Association of Saskatchewan Forestry Professionals or work under the supervision of a registered member. The right to practice provision is important to include in the Act as the Code requires that, for the purposes of *The Forest Resources Management Act*, registered professional foresters or registered forest technologists will be considered "qualified persons". By moving to right to practice, public accountability of forestry professionals is greatly enhanced.

Participate in interprovincial forums at the technical and policy development level to help ensure that environmental protection and resource management programming and requirements are current, consistent and defendable.

- The Ministry of Environment participated in the drafting of the latest Alberta Acid Deposition Management Framework through the Acid Deposition Assessment Group (ADAG). Saskatchewan's interests are being heard and reflected where possible in Alberta's latest Acid Deposition Management Framework. The Ministry is part of the Joint Oil Sands Monitoring (JOSM) group for monitoring oil sand emissions and impacts within Saskatchewan.

- The Ministry's Environmental Assessment Branch continued its participation on the National Environmental Assessment Administrators Committee. Participation at the annual committee meeting ensures that Saskatchewan's environmental assessment program is current and considers new directions, policies and challenges or opportunities in other jurisdictions.

- The Ministry's Forest Service Branch participated in the following committees, forums and processes in 2013-14:
  - the Intergovernmental Network which guides the work of the Canadian Council of Forest Ministers (CCFM);
  - the Climate Change Task Force developed and released six reports dealing with vulnerability assessment and organizational readiness;
  - the forest sector innovation committee is focused on the transformation of the forest sector based on the development and implementation of new technologies and how governments may help facilitate this approach;
  - the forest sector labour issues committee is focused on the issues associated with the loss of skilled labour to other manufacturing sectors such as oil and gas;
  - the CCFM Forest Pest Working Group, the National Forest Pest Strategy Technical Committee and the Canadian Food Inspection Agency-led Decision Support Framework for the Invasive Alien Species Task Force (and associated template MOU); and
  - the Forest Service Branch initiated discussions which led to the signing of a three-year agreement with Ducks Unlimited Canada to help Saskatchewan better manage woodland caribou. The agreement enabled the Ministry to purchase wetland classification data for approximately 200,000 square kilometres of Saskatchewan's northern forest which will help define critical habitat for the development of caribou management plans under the federal recovery strategy.

- The Ministry's Landscape Stewardship Branch continued to work with the petroleum industry and the mineral exploration industry through the Saskatchewan Petroleum Industry and Government Environment Committee (SPIGEC) and the Saskatchewan Mineral Exploration and Government Advisory Committee (SMEGAC). The branch is involved with the Canadian Land Directors Association and participated in its annual conference. This presence has contributed to improved relationships with industry, efficient submission of project proposals and appropriate authorizations and improved and more consistent provincial and interprovincial land use legislation and policies.

- Representation from the Ministry's Environmental Protection Branch continued on the Environment Canada Metal Mining and Effluent Regulations (MMER) 10-year review. Some progress has been made respecting recognition of equivalency of provincial programs. Additionally, the Ministry continued its participation on the Canadian Standards Association (CSA) working group, developing environmental standards for nuclear facilities including uranium mines and mills.

- The Ministry's Climate Change Branch has participated on Natural Resources Canada's Adaptation Platform steering committee and working groups on priority climate change adaptation issues related to mining, energy, water resource management, infrastructure and buildings and transportation systems. Discussions have focused on federal performance standards, harmonization and alignment, advancing national adaptation planning initiatives and the development of an aligned measurement and reporting structure for the provinces. Equivalency discussions have progressed significantly and industry has shown interest in being regulated by provincial governments through equivalency agreements.

2013 - 14 Financial Overview

The Ministry's approved appropriation for 2013-14 was originally $166.9 million but was restated to $167.0 million. Total 2013-14 expenditures were $158.5 million, a variance of $8.5 million from the Ministry's restated estimate. This under-expenditure was mainly due to savings associated with vacant positions and operational savings in Climate Change, Central Management and Services and Wildfire Management Branches and an adjustment to the allowance for doubtful accounts.

The Ministry's budgeted revenue was $51.9 million for 2013-14. Actual revenue recorded by the Ministry in 2013-14 was $58.8 million. This variance of $6.9 million was primarily due to an increase in the number of exports of aircraft and personnel to other provinces and the United States for recoverable fire suppression, an increase in environmental handling charges and unredeemed bottle deposits and an increase in forestry revenue.

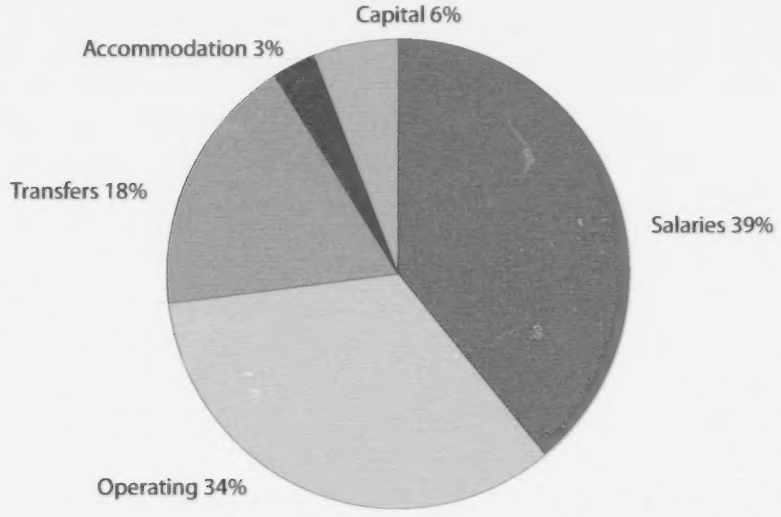
The Ministry of Environment is responsible for the Fish and Wildlife Development Fund. Explanations and financial statements for the fund are found on page 35.

Expenditures

The Ministry's restated appropriation for 2013-14 was $167.0 million, including projected capital expenditures of $12.7 million. The Ministry's total restated expense budget (excluding capital asset acquisitions) for 2013-14 was $163.4 million, including an amortization expense of $9.1 million. The total 2013-14 actual expenses were $154.1 million, a variance of $9.3 million from the restated estimate.

The following chart illustrates the allocation of the ministry's 2013-14 actual expenditures between the various cost categories.

Actual Expenditures



The following table outlines information on actual and budgeted expenditures by subvote and subprogram. Explanations are provided for all variances that are greater than 10 per cent.

	2012-13 Actual Expenditures ($000s)	2013-14 Approved Estimates* ($000s)	2013-14 Actual Expenditures ($000s)	2013-14 Variance ($000s)	
Subvote					
EN01 Central Management and Services					
Minister's Salary	47	47	47	-	
Executive Management	1,288	1,627	1,660	33	
Central Services	9,780	9,723	8,159	(1,564)	1
Accommodation Services	5,273	5,556	4,991	(565)	2
Subvote Total	16,388	16,953	14,857	(2,096)	
EN06 Climate Change					
Green Initiatives	1,487	-	-	-	
Climate Change Program**	927	4,347	1,706	(2,641)	3
Subvote Total	2,414	4,347	1,706	(2,641)	
EN08 Compliance and Field Services	16,399	16,724	16,538	(186)	
EN09 Forest Services					
Forest Programs	6,854	6,810	6,432	(378)	
Reforestation	2,834	3,503	3,101	(402)	4
Insect and Disease Control	2,218	2,175	2,106	(69)	
Subvote Total	11,906	12,488	11,639	(849)	
EN10 Wildfire Management					
Forest Fire Operations	47,528	51,260	48,333	(2,927)	
Recoverable Fire Suppression Operations	2,738	1,400	2,573	1,173	5
Forest Fire Capital Projects	8,921	7,494	8,051	557	
Subvote Total	59,187	60,154	58,957	(1,197)	
EN11 Environmental Protection					
Environmental Protection Program	3,008	4,659	5,213	554	6
Municipal	4,054	-	-	-	
Results-Based Regulations and Code Management***	129	7,374	6,455	(919)	7
Environmental Assessment	1,183	1,273	988	(286)	8
Technical Resources****	4,232	3,514	3,330	(184)	
Beverage Container Collection and Recycling System	21,778	22,752	22,752	-	
Saskatchewan Watershed Authority - Operations	12,234	-	-	-	
Subvote Total	46,618	39,572	38,738	(835)	
EN15 Landscape Stewardship^				-	
Aboriginal Affairs^^	581	734	475	(259)	9
Lands	2,892	3,206	2,872	(334)	10
Subvote Total	3,473	3,940	3,347	(593)	
EN07 Fish and Wildlife					
Fish and Wildlife Program	5,411	6,004	6,468	464	
Fish and Wildlife Development Fund	3,842	3,804	3,746	(58)	
Subvote Total	9,253	9,808	10,214	406	

	2012-13 Actual Expenditures ($000s)	2013-14 Approved Estimates ($000s)	2013-14 Actual Expenditures ($000s)	2013-14 Variance ($000s)	
EN14 Environmental Support					
Strategic Planning and Performance Improvement	474	1,190	810	(380)	11
Data Management^^^	7,246	627	670	43	
Client Services	1,066	1,200	989	(211)	12
Subvote Total	8,786	3,017	2,469	(548)	
Subtotal	**174,424**	**167,003**	**158,465**	**(8,539)**	
Capital Assets Acquisitions	(13,767)	(12,699)	(9,577)	3,122	13
Capital Assets Amortization	7,567	9,061	9,369	308	
Non-spending Control Items	877		(4,199)	(4,199)	
Total Expense	**169,101**	**163,365**	**154,058**	**(9,308)**	

* The 2013-14 approved estimates were restated to reflect a transfer of $90,000 from the Ministry of the Economy to establish an Enterprise Geomatics Group in Environment.

**Green Initiatives and Climate Change Program are amalgamated in 2013-14.

***Results-Based Regulations and Code Management allocation is a new allocation created in 2013-14. A large portion of its funding was previously included in the Data Management allocation. The 2012-13 expenditures relate to Compliance Audit which was previously reported as its own allocation.

****Technical Resources allocation was previously reported under the Environmental Support subvote.

^Landscape Stewardship subvote was previously reported as Land subvote.

^^ Aboriginal Affairs allocation was previously reported under the Environmental Support.

^^^Data Management allocation was previously reported as the Information Management and Geomatics and previously included a large portion of the capital and operational funding which is now reported under the Results-Based Regulation and Code Management allocation.

Explanation of Variances:

(1) The net result of savings from vacant positions, lower-than-anticipated communication and operational expenditures, and an adjustment to the allowance for doubtful accounts relating to a prior year offset by an ITO over-expenditure.
(2) Under-expenditure due to less-than-anticipated occupancy expenses and mail charges.
(3) Under-expenditure primarily due to the deferral of the proclamation of *The Management and Reduction of Greenhouse Gases Act,* vacant positions and lower-than-anticipated travel expenditures.
(4) Savings associated with lower-than-anticipated contracts for site preparation and seedlings.
(5) Over-expenditure due to higher-than-budgeted export of fire crews.
(6) The net result of the Multi-Material Recycling Program bridge funding grants and the offsetting savings from vacant positions and lower-than-budgeted operational expenditures.
(7) Vacancy and operational savings due to the deferral in the proclamation of the Environmental Code and the full staffing of the Compliance Audit unit.
(8) Savings related to vacant positions and lower-than-anticipated consulting expenditures.
(9) Savings associated with vacant positions and lower-than-budgeted contract expenditures.
(10) Savings associated with vacant positions and lower-than-anticipated travel expenditures.
(11) Savings mainly due to vacant positions and lower-than-anticipated operational expenditures.
(12) Savings associated with vacant positions.
(13) Under-expenditure primarily due to the decision to expense the purchase of the CL215T aircraft engine rather than capitalizing it as originally budgeted.

The following table describes actual funding provided to third parties in 2013-14:

Grant Recipient	Purpose of Grant	Amount Paid ($000s)
Association of Regional Waste Management Authorities of Saskatchewan (ARWMAS)	Bridge funding to provide short-term operational support to maintain existing recycling operations prior to implementation of a long-term program	230
Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board	Caribou Habitat Agreement operating grant	25
Brady, Allyson (Saskatchewan Environmental Society)	Grant for water monitoring with northern schools	42
Brook, Ryan Kendall (University of Saskatchewan)	Grant for engaging northern Saskatchewan youth in learning about woodland caribou	30
Central Flyway Council Inc.	Operational grant for Arctic Goose Banding, Fall White-Fronted Goose(WFG) aerial survey	6
Clean Farms Inc.	Go Green Fund - Funding to support the development of a recycling program plan for agricultural plastics in Saskatchewan	15
CSA Group (Canadian Standards Association)	Funding to support development of new edition and maintenance of scaling standards	4
Eat Healthy Foods	Go Green Fund - To support a project aimed at reducing electrical use in grocery stores	8
Ecotech Research Ltd.	Go Green Fund - To support a program that tests the application of electromagnetic techniques to detect water pipe leaks quickly and economically	9
Environmental Systems Assessment	Go Green Fund - To co-ordinate research and funding activities for a project on landscape connectivity and biodiversity	67
Fish and Wildlife Development Fund	Operating grant - 30 per cent of revenues collected by the province on certain angling and hunting licences issued	3,746
FpInnovations	Annual membership to Wildland Fire Operations Research (ACFIRE)	10
Fur Institute of Canada	Annual contribution to maintain core operational capacity and administer program	13

Grant Recipient	Purpose of Grant	Amount Paid ($000s)
Great Plains Air Zone Inc.	Grant for air monitoring	45
Meadow Lake Tribal Council Resource	Go Green Fund - Demonstrations to explore the environmental and economical viability of wood pellet heating	50
Native Plant Society of Saskatchewan Inc.	Go Green Fund - Grant to develop resources and deliver the "Native Plants in the Classroom" educational program	12
Nature Conservancy of Canada	Operating Grant - Species at Risk - South of the Divide Habitat Initiative	45
Northern Saskatchewan Trappers	Support for Northern Saskatchewan Trappers Association (NSTA) convention	5
Prairie Adaptation Research Collaborative	Laboratory support	25
Receiver General for Canadian Natural Resources	Contribution to Canadian Council of Forest Ministers (CCFM)	15
Saskatchewan Association of Rehabilitation Centres	Operating grant for the ongoing operation of the beverage container collection and recycling program by SARCAN	22,752
Saskatchewan Association of Rehabilitation Centres	Bridge funding to provide short-term operational support to maintain existing recycling operations prior to implementation of a long-term program	440
Saskatchewan Co-operative Fisheries Ltd.	Operating grant	25
Saskatchewan Eco-Network Inc.	Go Green Fund - Grant to support the co-ordination of education and awareness projects on environmental issues	5
Saskatchewan Environmental Society	Grant for water monitoring with northern schools	7
Saskatchewan Research Council	Operational funding for ecological land classification	85
Saskatchewan Research Council	Go Green Fund - Develop and demonstrate new wind turbine and energy storage technology	394
Saskatchewan Urban Municipalities	Bridge funding to provide short-term operational support to maintain existing recycling operations prior to implementing a long-term program	330

Grant Recipient	Purpose of Grant	Amount Paid ($000s)
Saskatchewan Urban Municipalities Association	Capital infrastructure grant for Household Packaging and Paper Stewardship Program (HPPSP)	500
Saskatchewan Waste Reduction Council	Grant for consultation work and research on household hazardous waste	20
Saskatchewan Water Appeal Board	Operating grant	31
Saskatchewan Wildlife Federati on	Convention Funding	5
Saskatchewan Wildlife Federation	To support the 2013 Public Awareness Campaign - Moose on the Loose	10
Saskatchewan Wildlife Federation	Grant for determining the interaction between fire and forestry disturbance on biodiversity to build sustainable management practices	16
Southeast Saskatchewan Airshed Association	Grant for air monitoring	49
Sturgeon River Plains Bison Stewards	Grant for Sturgeon River Plains Bison Management Plan	5
University of Alberta	Research on the Western Boreal growth and yield	13
University of Alberta	Funding to support research on the Mixed Wood Growth Model Calibration for jack pine in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba	15
University of British Columbia	Grant to support the development, operation and access to BlueSky wildfire smoke forecasts and the playground system for prescribed fires	30
University of Manitoba	Operational grant - to investigate the use of non-invasively collected DNA samples (woodland caribou)	45
University of Saskatchewan	Operational funding for the Canadian Cooperative Wildlife Health Centre (CCWHC) - Disease Research	41
University of Saskatchewan	Go Green Fund - To support "The River Health Assessment" project	50
University of Saskatchewan	Grant for engaging northern Saskatchewan youth in learning about woodland caribou	11

Grant Recipient	Purpose of Grant	Amount Paid ($000s)
Western Yellowhead Air Management	Grant for the management and operation of the non-profit Western Yellowhead Air Management Zone Inc.	96
Wissel, Bjoern (University of Regina)	Grant for project work under the Boreal Watershed Initiative	25
Other (Individual grants less than $4,000)		17
TOTAL GRANTS		**29,419**

Revenues

The majority of the revenue collected by the Ministry of Environment relates to environmental handling charges, hunting and angling licence fees, forestry fees and dues and receipt from other governments for recoverable fire suppression costs. These revenues are collected on behalf of Government and all revenue collected is deposited into the General Revenue Fund.

The Ministry's budgeted revenue for 2013-14 was $51.9 million; actual revenue recorded was $58.8 million. This variance is due to an increase in the number of exports of aircraft and personnel to other provinces and the United States for recoverable fire suppression; higher than anticipated forestry revenue, higher than projected environmental handling charges, an increase in unredeemed bottle deposits; and a refund of unused contracts.

Description of Revenue	2013-14 Budget ($000s)	2013-14 Actual ($000s)	Variance ($000s)	
Own-Source Revenue				
Other Licences and Permits	15,988	16,753	765	
Sales, Services and Service Fees	25,174	25,722	548	
Interest, Premiums, Discount and Exchange	30	60	30	1
Transfers from other Governments	1,400	6,096	4,696	2
Other Revenue	5,737	6,862	1,125	3
Transfers from the Federal Government	3,618	3,336	(282)	
Total Revenue Items	**51,947**	**58,829**	**6,882**	
Non-Revenue Items	0	15	15	
Total Revenue and Non-Revenue Items	**51,947**	**58,844**	**6,897**	

Explanation of Variances:

(1) Due to collection of penalties for late remittance of environmental tax which was not originally anticipated.

(2) Primarily due to the large number of exports of aircraft and personnel to other provinces and the United States for recoverable fire suppression.

(3) Due to higher than anticipated unredeemed bottle deposits, recovery from Water Security Agency (WSA) for enforcement services, and a refund of the unused portion of the Saskatchewan Research Council contract.

Other

Fish and Wildlife Development Fund

The Fish and Wildlife Development Fund (FWDF) is a special purpose fund used by the Ministry to support habitat protection and management throughout the Province. Revenues are transferred to the FWDF based on an amount equivalent to 30 per cent of habitat licence certificates and certain hunting, trapping and angling licence fees collected by the Province. Basic expenditures relate to habitat protection through the purchase of habitat and management and enhancement of habitat.

The following table outlines summary information on budgeted and unaudited results for 2013-14 relating to the operations of the fund.

Audited financial statements will be available at gov.sk.ca/finance under the publications section of their website.

Fish and Wildlife Development Fund for the period ended March 31, 2014

(based on unaudited figures)	2013-14 Budget ($000s)	2013-14 Actual ($000s)	Variance ($000s)
Revenue	3,991	3,997	6
Expenses:			
Fish Enhancement Projects	1,649	1,518	(131)
Wildlife Habitat Projects	1,796	1,780	(16)
Grant in Lieu of Taxes	250	270	20
Total Expenses	3,695	3,568	(127)
Excess of Revenues over Expenses	296	429	133

For More Information

The Ministry of Environment welcomes your comments and questions.

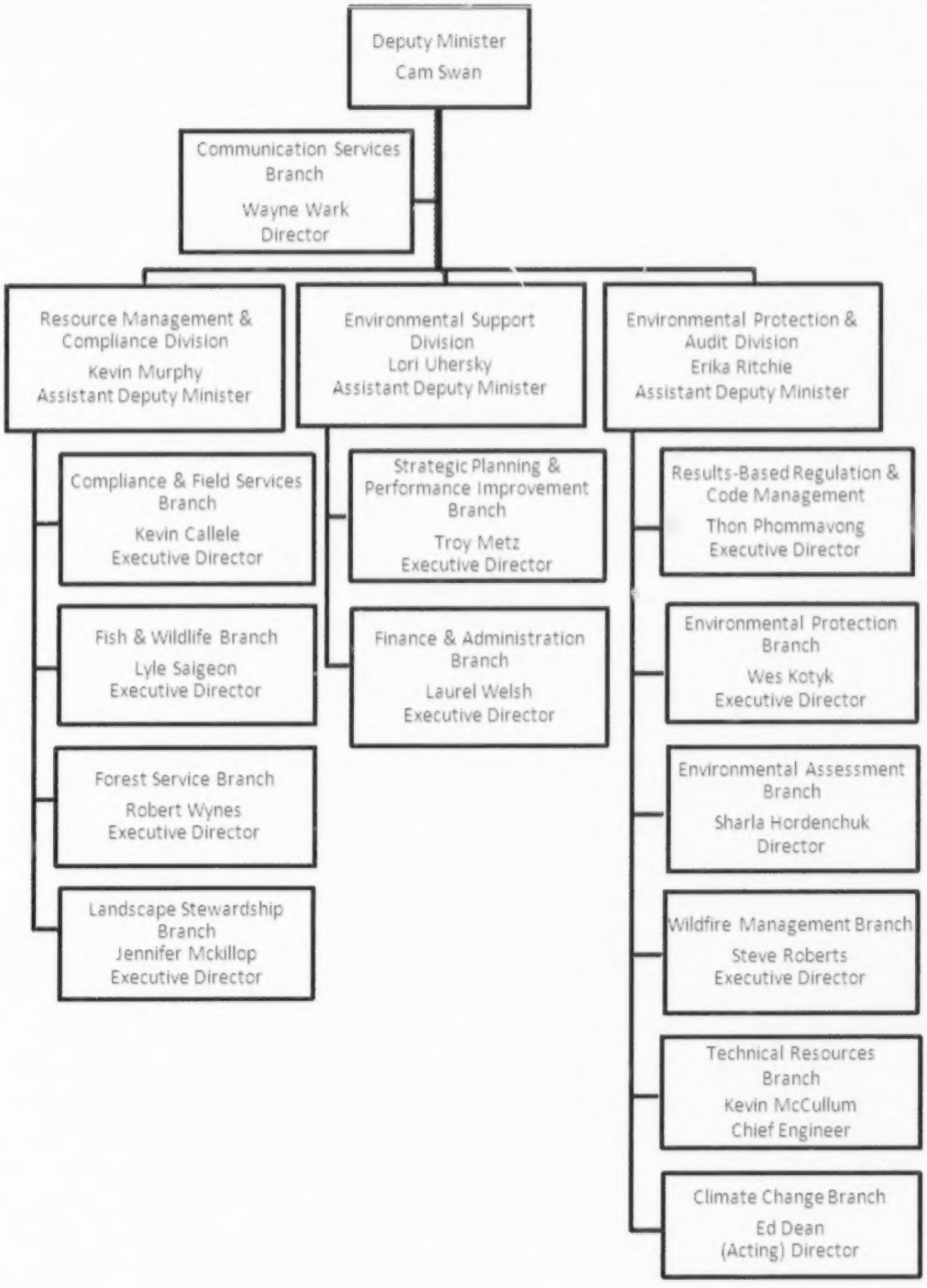
We can be contacted by e-mail: centre.inquiry@gov.sk.ca

If your inquiry is of a general nature, call toll-free in North America 1-800-567-4224

Or by mail: 3211 Albert Street, REGINA, SK S4S 5W6

This annual report is also available in electronic format from the Ministry's website at environment.gov.sk.ca

Appendix A - Organizational Chart



Appendix B - Administered Legislation

The Ministry derives its mandate, responsibilities and authority from a number of Acts and regulations under those Acts. Acts currently assigned to the Minister of Environment are:

- *The Clean Air Act* protects Saskatchewan's air quality by regulating emissions that originate in the Province.
- *The Conservation Easements Act* encourages private landowners, conservation organizations and governments to protect ecologically sensitive lands and natural areas through voluntary agreements.
- *The Ecological Reserves Act* protects unique, natural ecosystems and landscape features through the designation of Crown land as ecological reserves.
- *The Environmental Assessment Act* provides a practical means to ensure that development proceeds with adequate environmental safeguards, and in a manner broadly understood by, and acceptable to the public through the integrated assessment of environmental impacts.
- *The Environmental Management and Protection Act, 2002* protects the air, land and water resources of the Province through regulating and controlling potentially harmful activities and substances. (Water sections are administered by The Water Security Agency).
- *The Fisheries Act (Saskatchewan), 1994* enables sustainable management of fisheries resources by affirming provincial ownership of fish, creating a provincial licensing system, and regulating allocation of fish resources, fish marketing, aquaculture, sport fishing and commercial fishing.
- *The Forestry Professions Act* establishes the Association of Saskatchewan Forestry Professionals, an organization independent of government and industry, responsible for ensuring that its members maintain required standards for competency and conduct.
- *The Forest Resources Management Act* allows the ministry to implement a framework for sustainable management of Saskatchewan's forest resources.
- *The Hunting, Fishing and Trapping Heritage Act* recognizes hunting, fishing and trapping as protected activities in accordance with the law in Saskatchewan and designates November 15th of each year as Hunting, Fishing and Trapping Heritage Day.
- *The Litter Control Act* makes littering an offence and provides for the establishment and administration of a deposit refund system for various beverage containers.
- *The Natural Resources Act* (subject to OC 208/96) establishes the Province's mandate to manage, protect, conserve and develop renewable resources in a sustainable manner.
- *The Prairie and Forest Fires Act, 1982* provides for the prevention, detection and suppression of prairie and forest fires originating in provincial forests, parks and on unoccupied Crown lands. It also governs compensation for conscripted fire fighters and authorizes establishment and regulation of fire bans and burning permit areas. **(a new *Wildfire Act* has been passed by the Legislative Assembly but not yet in force. Targeting Fall 2014** - *The Prairie and Forest Fires Act, 1982* will be repealed when the new Act comes into force.)
- *The Protection of the Wild Ponies of the Bronson Forest Act* provides protection for the wild ponies of the Bronson Forest.
- *The Provincial Lands Act* creates authority for the management and transfer of Crown lands. This Act is jointly administered with the Ministry of Agriculture.
- *The Sale or Lease of Certain Lands Act* gives Cabinet the ability to place conditions on the transfer or lease of lands listed in a schedule to this Act.
- *The State of the Environment Report Act* provides for public accountability in reporting of environmental conditions and activities through the preparation and release of a State of the Environment Report every two years.
- *The Wildlife Act, 1998* provides for the management, conservation and protection of wildlife resources through the issuance and revocation of licences, the prosecution of wildlife offences and the establishment of annual hunting seasons.
- *The Wildlife Habitat Protection Act* provides for the management, conservation and protection of wildlife lands and wildlife by preventing the sale and alteration of certain Crown lands.
- *The Water Appeal Board Act* establishes the Water Appeal Board and enables the board to hear appeals regarding water, sewage and drainage issues.

Acts currently assigned to the Minister Responsible for the Water Security Agency are:

- *The Conservation and Development Act*
- *The Saskatchewan Watershed Authority Act, 2005* – This Act has been given a new Chapter number and a new name, please refer to: W-8.1 - The Water Security Agency Act
- *The Water Power Act*
- *The Watershed Associations Act*

New acts that have received Royal Assent but are not yet in force:

- *The Environmental Management and Protection Act, 2010* protects the air, land and water resources of the province through regulating and controlling potentially harmful activities and substances. This Act, once proclaimed, will repeal and replace *The Environmental Management and Protection Act, 2002*, *The Clean Air Act*, *The State of the Environment Report Act* and *The Litter Control Act*.
- *The Management and Reduction of Greenhouse Gases Act* is aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions as well as promoting investments in low-carbon technologies.

Appendix C - Key Partners and Stakeholders

The organizations listed below are considered the Ministry of Environment's primary partners/stakeholders because they:

- are provincial in scope;
- have a significant impact on the environment or natural resources; or
- are involved in major current issues or maintain a long-term relationship with the Ministry.

- Aallcann Wood Suppliers Inc.
- Advantage Oil & Gas Ltd
- Aecom
- Agency Chiefs Tribal Council
- Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
- Agrium Inc.
- Akzo Nobel Chemicals Ltd.
- Alberta Sustainable Resource Development
- Algonquin Power
- Alliance Pipeline
- AMEC
- Areva Resources Canada Inc.
- Association of Professional Engineers And Geoscientists of Saskatchewan
- Association of Regional Waste Management Authorities of Saskatchewan
- Association of Saskatchewan Forestry Professionals
- BASF - The Chemical Company
- Battlefords Agency Tribal Chiefs
- BHP Billiton
- BioMed Recovery and Disposal Ltd.
- Bourgault Industries Inc.
- Buffalo Pound Water Treatment Plant
- Bunge Canada
- Cameco Corporation
- Canadian Natural Resources Ltd.
- Canada North Environmental Services
- Canadian Association of Geophysical Contractors
- Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers
- Canadian Bankers Association
- Canadian Cancer Society
- Canadian Cooperative Wildlife Health Centre
- Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment
- Canadian Energy Pipeline Association
- Canadian Energy Services - Pure Chem
- Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency
- Canadian Food Inspection Agency
- Canadian Forest Service
- Canadian Heritage Rivers System Board
- Canadian Institute of Forestry
- Canadian Interagency Forest Fire Centre
- Canadian Natural Resources Limited
- Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission
- Canadian Parks And Wilderness Society
- Canadian Petroleum Products Institute
- Canadian Plains Research Center
- Canadian Standards Association
- Canoe Saskatchewan
- Carrier Forest Products Inc.
- Cenovus Energy
- Certified Petroleum Services Inc.
- City of Regina Landfill
- City of Saskatoon Landfill
- City of Prince Albert Landfill
- City of Medicine Hat
- Claude Resources Inc.
- Clean Harbors Energy and Industrial Services Corp
- CLEANFARMS
- Clifton Associates Ltd.
- CN Rail
- Complete Land Project Ltd.
- Communities of Tomorrow
- Conseil de la Coopération de la Sask. (CCS)
- Consulting Engineers of Saskatchewan
- Consumers' Co-operative Refineries Ltd.
- Crop Life Canada
- Crown Investments Corporation of Saskatchewan
- Ducks Unlimited Canada
- Eco First Solutions
- Edgewood Forest Products
- Electronic Products Recycling Association Saskatchewan (Sask. Waste Electronic Equipment Program)
- Emerge Oil & Gas Inc.
- Enbridge Inc.
- Encanto
- Enterprise Saskatchewan
- Environment Canada
- Envirotec Services Inc.
- Eog Resources Canada Inc.
- Erco Worldwide
- ERM Rescan
- EVRAZ Inc. NA Canada
- Federated Co-operatives Ltd.
- Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations
- File Hills Qu'Appelle Tribal Council
- First Nations University of Canada
- First Potash Ventures
- Fisheries And Oceans Canada
- Fission Uranium Corp
- Fortune Minerals Limited
- Fpinnovations-Feric
- Gibsons Energy
- Golden Band Resources Inc.
- Grain Millers Canada Corp.
- Golder Associates
- Grassland Environmental
- Green Lake Métis Wood Products Ltd.
- Greenlight Environmental Consulting Inc.
- Gtr Oilfield Services Inc.
- Health Canada
- Hub Bay Minerals
- Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting
- Husky Energy

- Husky Oil Operations
- Imperial Oil Ltd.
- Independent Forest Operators of Saskatchewan
- Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
- Interior West Fire Council
- K+S Potash Canada
- Karnalyte Resources Inc.
- Kensington Resources Inc.
- KGS Group Consulting Engineering
- Kitsaki Management Limited Partnership
- Koch Fertilizer Canada Inc.
- L & M Wood Products Ltd.
- Larson Hides Ltd.
- Legacy Oil and Gas
- Lehner Wood Preservers Ltd.
- Lloydminster Ethanol Plant
- Louis Dreyfus Canada Ltd.
- Malee Energy Ltd./Woma Energy Ltd.
- Meadow Lake Mechanical Pulp
- Meadow Lake OSB Limited Partnership
- Meadow Lake Tribal Council
- Medicine Hat - Gas Utility
- Meetoos Forest Products Ltd.
- Métis Nation - Saskatchewan (MNS) And MNS Regions
- Milligan Bio-Tech Inc.
- Mistik Management Ltd.
- MLTC Resource Development LP
- Moose Jaw Asphalt (Gibsons Energy)
- Mosaic Co.
- Multi-Material Stewardship Western (Multi-Material Recycling Program will be transitioning to Canadian Stewardship Services Alliance in the near future)
- Namaka Farms Inc.
- National Research Council Canada
- Natural Resources Canada
- Nature Conservancy of Canada
- Nature Saskatchewan
- New North
- Newalta
- Noramera Bioenergy Corp.
- Norsask Forest Products Ltd.
- Northland Power
- North West Terminal Ltd.
- North West Municipalities Association
- Northern Blizzard Resources Inc.
- Northern Saskatchewan Trappers Association
- Northwest Communities Wood Products Ltd.
- Northwest Wildland Fire Compact
- Novitas Energy Ltd.
- Oilsands Quest Inc.
- Operator Certification Board
- PA Pulp
- Paper Excellence
- Parkland Industries Ltd.
- Parks Canada
- Partners FOR the Saskatchewan River Basin
- Petroleum Technology Research Council
- Plains Midstream
- Potash Corporation of Saskatchewan
- Pound-Maker Adventures Ltd.
- Prairie Adaptation Research Collaborative
- Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration
- Prairie Pride Chick Sales Ltd.
- Prairie Mines and Royalty Ltd.
- Prairie Petro-Chem Clariant Canada Inc.
- Premier Horticulture
- Prince Albert Grand Council
- Product Care Association (Saskatchewan Paint Stewardship Program)
- Provincial Association of Resort Communities of Saskatchewan
- Qu'Appelle Beef
- Rallyemont Energy Inc.
- Regina Fish and Game League
- Richardson Nutrition Holding Ltd.
- Rio Tinto
- Sakâw Askiy Management Inc.
- Sanitec Canada
- Saskatchewan Applied Science Technologists and Technicians
- Saskatchewan Archaeological Society
- Saskatchewan Association of Firearm Education
- Saskatchewan Association of Rehabilitation Centres
- Saskatchewan Association of Resource Recovery Corporation
- Saskatchewan Association of Rural Municipalities
- Saskatchewan Association of Rural Water Pipelines
- Saskatchewan Black Powder Association
- Saskatchewan Bowhunters Association
- Saskatchewan Chamber of Commerce
- Saskatchewan Co-operative Fisheries Ltd.
- Saskatchewan Eco Network
- Saskatchewan Environmental Industry and Managers Association
- Saskatchewan Environmental Society
- Saskatchewan Falconry Association
- Saskatchewan Federation of Fly fishers
- Saskatchewan Forestry Association
- Saskatchewan Government and General Employees Union
- Saskatchewan Government Growth Fund Management Corporation
- Saskatchewan Institute of Applied Science And Technology (SIAST)
- Saskatchewan Minerals Inc.
- Saskatchewan Mining Association
- Saskatchewan Ministry of Agriculture
- Saskatchewan Ministry of the Economy
- Saskatchewan Ministry of Government Relations
- Saskatchewan Ministry of Health
- Saskatchewan Ministry of Highways and Infrastructure
- Saskatchewan Ministry of Parks, Culture and Sport
- Saskatchewan Nature and Ecotourism Association
- Saskatchewan Outfitters Association
- Saskatchewan Parks and Recreation Association
- Saskatchewan Potash Producers Association
- Saskatchewan Public Works Association
- Saskatchewan Pulse Growers Association
- Saskatchewan Research Council

- Saskatchewan Scrap Tire Corporation
- Saskatchewan Snowmobile Association
- Saskatchewan Soil Conservation Association
- Saskatchewan Stock Growers Association
- Saskatchewan Trappers Association
- Saskatchewan Urban Municipalities Association
- Saskatchewan Waste Electronic Equipment Program
- Saskatchewan Waste Reduction Council
- Saskatchewan Water and Wastewater Association
- Saskatchewan Water Appeal Board
- Saskatchewan Watershed Authority
- Saskatchewan Wild Rice Council
- Saskatchewan Wildlife Federation
- Saskatoon Tribal Council
- Saskatoon Water Treatment Plant
- SaskEnergy
- SaskPower
- Sasktel
- Sasktip Inc.
- SaskWater Corporation
- Shell Canada
- Sherritt Coal
- Shore Gold Inc.
- Small Explorers and Producers Association of Canada
- Solid Waste Association of North
- America-Northern Lights Chapter
- SNC Lavalin
- South Saskatchewan Wildlife Association
- Southeast Saskatchewan Airshed Association
- Southeast Treaty #4 Tribal Council
- Stantec Consulting Ltd.
- Suncor/Petro-Canada
- Terra Grain Fuels
- Tervita
- Tolko Industries Ltd./Meadow Lake OSB
- Touchwood Agency Tribal Council
- Touchwood Resources Inc.
- Tourism Saskatchewan
- TransCanada Corp.
- TransGas
- University of Regina
- University of Saskatchewan
- Vale Potash Canada Ltd.
- Vermette Trucking And Wood Preservers Ltd.
- Vista Mines Inc.
- Viterra Inc.
- Wascana Centre Authority
- Western Lily Wind Energy/Gaia Power
- Western Potash
- Western Yellowhead Air Management Zone
- Weyerhaeuser Canada Ltd., Saskatchewan Division
- Whitemud Resources Inc.
- Wild West Steelhead
- Wood Preservation Canada
- World Wildlife Fund
- X-Terra Environmental Consulting
- Yara Belle Plaine Inc.
- Yorkton Tribal Council

Appendix D - Publications Released by the Ministry

For the period of April 1, 2013 - March, 31, 2014

Environment
- 2012-13 Environment Annual Report
- 2012-13 Environment Plan
- 2011-12 Budget Highlights

Air
- Saskatchewan Air Monitoring Lab Fact Sheet
- Air Zone Management Fact Sheet
- Air Quality in Saskatchewan Fact Sheet

Environmental Assessment
- 2013 EA Annual Update

Fishing
- 2013 Fish Facts
- 2013 Stocked Waters Guide
- 2014 Anglers' Guide
- 2014 Angers' Guide – French

Forest
- Field Guide to the Ecosites of Saskatchewan's Provincial Forests, 2013

Hunting
- 2013 Hunters' and Trappers' Guide
- 2013 Hunters' and Trappers' Guide – French
- 2013 Big Game Draw and Spring Hunting Guide
- 2013 Saskatchewan Resident Big Game Draw Overview
- 2013 Canadian Resident White-tailed Deer Draw Overview
- 2013 Hunting, Angling and Trapping Licensing (HAL) System Fact Sheet

Land/Protection
- Southern Conservation Land Management Strategy
- Field Assessment Project for Abandoned Underground Coal Mines in Southern Saskatchewan Fact Sheet

Recycling
- The Household Packaging and Paper Stewardship Program Regulations Fact Sheet
- Multi-Material Recycling Program Fact Sheet

Wildlife
- Woodland Caribou in Saskatchewan

Trapping
- Saskatchewan Wild Fur Harvest and Cash Values 2013-14

Waste Management
- Septic Waste Disposal Fact Sheet

Wildfire Management
- 2013 Saskatchewan Pilot's Handbook
- 2014 Wildfire Safety Calendar